



# ***Daily Report***—

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## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-88-164  
Wednesday  
24 August 1988

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-164

### CONTENTS

24 August 1988

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

##### Japan

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Takeshita Regrets U.S. Trade Bill Signing .....      | 1 |
| MITI Minister Regrets Measure .....                  | 1 |
| Toshiba Machine Reacts to Bill .....                 | 1 |
| JSP Wants U.S. Ship Deployment Rejected .....        | 2 |
| PPD's Kim Tae-chung Stops Over in Tokyo .....        | 2 |
| JSP Secretary General To Visit DPRK .....            | 3 |
| Iran, Iraq Envoys Express Thanks in Ending War ..... | 3 |
| Officials, Businessmen Comment .....                 | 3 |
| Defense Agency Chief Kawara Resigns .....            | 4 |
| Annual Defense White Paper Released .....            | 4 |
| KYODO Reports 'Main Points' .....                    | 5 |

##### North Korea

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Pyongyang Radio Version of Letter to U.S. ....       | 7  |
| Radio Version of Letter to NSNC .....                | 8  |
| Choe Ui-ung Named Senior Delegate to MAC .....       | 9  |
| Meeting Between Delegation Heads Scheduled .....     | 9  |
| Delegates Hold Talks 24 August .....                 | 9  |
| North Agrees to 26 August Talks .....                | 10 |
| Chon Sends Message to South .....                    | 10 |
| Dissidents Indict Police for Blocking Talks .....    | 10 |
| Arrest of Students in South Reported .....           | 11 |
| KCNA Contends Kim Chong-il Revered in South .....    | 11 |
| Cuba Confirms Decision Not To Attend Olympics .....  | 11 |
| Soviet Youth Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang .....   | 11 |
| Soviet Embassy Hosts Party .....                     | 12 |
| Bust of Soviet Heroine Unveiled in Chongjin .....    | 12 |
| Youth Festival Propaganda Materials Put Out .....    | 13 |
| Foreign Papers on Youth Festival Preparations .....  | 13 |
| Daily Stresses Unity, Cohesion of People .....       | 13 |
| Daily Explores Man's Chuche-Based Activity .....     | 14 |
| Paper Describes Chuche as Source of Heroism .....    | 15 |
| SKNDF Spokesman on Blocked Student Talks [VNS] ..... | 16 |
| Correction to Delegate Speaks at 3d Meeting .....    | 17 |
| Correction to Further on 3d Round of Talks .....     | 17 |

##### South Korea

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Talks Between Senior Delegates Begin 24 August .....                          | 17 |
| Fourth Contact Proposed .....   | 18 |
| North, South Agree to Talks .....   | 18 |
| Further on Proposed Talks .....   | 18 |
| North To Dedicate Church, Invite South Pastors [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Aug] ..... | 19 |
| U.S. Trade Bill Causes 'Deep Disappointment' .....                            | 19 |
| Soviet Consular Group Visits Foreign Ministry .....                           | 19 |
| USSR Magazine Interviews Kim Yong-sam [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Aug] .....          | 20 |
| Korean Embassy Grants Visas to JSP Reporters .....                            | 20 |
| Talks With New Zealand on Beef Imports End .....                              | 20 |
| South, Australia To Form Joint Maritime Panel .....                           | 20 |

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Iran, Iraq Invite Ministers to Industrial Fairs .....                         | 20 |
| Government Seeks Article 8 IMF Status [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Aug] .....          | 21 |
| Daily Assails Suppression of Student Talks [HANGYORE SINMUN 17 Aug] .....     | 21 |
| No Renewals Call for 'Perfect Security' [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Aug] .....        | 22 |
| Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam To Talk With No [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Aug] .....    | 22 |
| Kim Tae-chung Wants Meeting .....   | 23 |
| Dates Proposed for Talks .....  | 23 |
| Assets of Opposition Leaders Draw Interest [THE KOREA TIMES 20 Aug] .....     | 24 |
| Administration Refuses Assembly Data Request .....                            | 24 |
| Further on Decision [THE KOREA TIMES 21 Aug] .....                            | 25 |
| Chon Probe Panel Outlines Inspection Plans .....                              | 25 |
| Panel To Visit Ilhae Institute [THE KOREA HERALD 24 Aug] .....                | 26 |
| Imprisonment Sought for Chon Kyong-hwan .....                                 | 27 |
| Assemblyman Threatens Indictment of Officials [THE KOREA HERALD 21 Aug] ..... | 27 |
| Chon's Wife Intends To Stay at 'Saesaedae' [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Aug] .....     | 27 |
| Choe Willing To Meet Assembly Panel Leaders [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Aug] .....    | 28 |
| Media's Support During Student Talks Welcomed [THE KOREA HERALD 20 Aug] ..... | 28 |
| Students Set Up League Against Radicalism [THE KOREA TIMES 23 Aug] .....      | 28 |
| Korean-Americans Deported for Street Rallies [THE KOREA TIMES 24 Aug] .....   | 29 |
| Counterfeit U.S. Dollars Circulating [THE KOREA TIMES 20 Aug] .....           | 29 |

## SOUTHEAST ASIA

### Burma

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Demonstrations Continue Throughout Country .....    | 30 |
| Details of Moulmein Shooting [AFP] .....            | 30 |
| Over 100,000 Demonstrate in Rangoon [AFP] .....     | 30 |
| Further Report on Rangoon Protest .....             | 31 |
| 'Some' Ministries Cooperate [Melbourne] .....       | 31 |
| Demonstrators Call for Massive Rally [KYODO] .....  | 31 |
| Thousands Demonstrate in Rangoon [AFP] .....        | 32 |
| Peaceful Demonstrations Held [KYODO] .....          | 33 |
| More Detainees Freed .....                          | 33 |
| Health Minister's Resignation Confirmed [AFP] ..... | 33 |
| Proclamations Revoke Martial Law 24 August .....    | 33 |
| Revoked in Rangoon Areas .....                      | 33 |
| Revoked in Prome Areas .....                        | 34 |
| Military Administration Order .....                 | 34 |
| Government Withdraws Troops [KYODO] .....           | 34 |
| Crowds 'Rejoice' at Announcement [AFP] .....        | 34 |
| People in Hkamti Ask Monks for Advice .....         | 35 |
| Myaungmya Officials Discuss Rice Prices .....       | 35 |

### Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

#### Malaysia

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Deputy Premier Leaves for Laos, Vietnam .....    | 35 |
| Two ISA Detainees Ordered Held for 2 Years ..... | 36 |
| Briefs .....                                     | 36 |
| Economic Accord With Mauritius .....             | 36 |

#### Singapore

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Lee Kuan Yew To Seek Re-Election in September [AFP] ..... | 36 |
|---|----|

#### Cambodia

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Hun Sen Protests to UN Against Thai Violations ..... | 36 |
| Chairman Hun Sen Speaks in Kompong Cham .....        | 37 |

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Mat Ly Addresses Trade Union Opening Session .....       | 39 |
| SPK Reports on Subsidiary Crops Plantation .....         | 40 |
| VODK Urges Continued Pressure on Vietnam .....           | 40 |
| Khieu Samphan Greets Indonesia National Day [VODK] ..... | 41 |
| Briefs .....   | 41 |
| 143 Siem Reap Returnees .....                            | 41 |

#### Philippines

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Aquino Discusses Bases Review Agenda .....   | 41 |
| Government Preparing To Sue Westinghouse [AFP] .....                                 | 42 |
| Saudi Arabia Stops Visas for Filipino Workers .....                                  | 42 |
| Aquino Clarifies 'Contract With God' Statement [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 24 Aug] .....   | 42 |
| Columnist Assails 'Contract' [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 23 Aug] .....                   | 42 |
| Laurel Launches Campaign for Opposition Coalition [AFP] .....                        | 43 |
| Threatens Disobedience Campaign [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 24 Aug] .....                  | 44 |
| Columnist Assesses Anti-Ramos Forces [BUSINESS WORLD 23 Aug] .....                   | 44 |
| Marcos' Sister To Ask for His Travel Documents .....                                 | 45 |
| Columnist Advises Against Return of Marcos [PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 24 Aug] .....  | 45 |
| House Vetoes Purchase of Air Force Jets .....  | 46 |
| Extension of Alsasua's Activities Proposed .....                                     | 47 |
| Military Reports Improved Insurgency Situation [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 21 Aug] ..... | 47 |
| Military Accused of Bombing Tribal Communities [PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 24 Aug] ..... | 48 |
| Military Warned Against Guerrilla Infiltration [MANILA BULLETIN 22 Aug] .....        | 48 |
| NPA Recruitment in Cordillera Region Drops .....                                     | 48 |
| Tribesmen Said Killed by Anticommunist Group [AFP] .....                             | 49 |
| Attack on Radio Towers Called 'Act of War' .....                                     | 49 |

#### Thailand

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Prem Named 'Privy Counsellor,' 'Elder Statesman' [THE NATION 24 Aug] ..... | 49 |
| Chatchai Criticized Over Invitation to Military [THE NATION 19 Aug] .....  | 50 |
| Army Officers Welcome Invitation [THE NATION 19 Aug] .....                 | 51 |
| Chatchai May Withdraw Offer [THAI RAT 20 Aug] .....                        | 52 |
| Chawalit on Military at Meetings [SIAM RAT 23 Aug] .....                   | 52 |
| Government Defends Cabinet Composition [THE NATION 19 Aug] .....           | 52 |
| Khukrit Urged To Stop Defending Government [BANGKOK POST 24 Aug] .....     | 53 |
| Chawalit Seeks Press Restraint on Reshuffle [BANGKOK POST 23 Aug] .....    | 53 |
| Officials on Budget Revision, Deficit Cut [BANGKOK POST 24 Aug] .....      | 53 |
| Khun Sa Offers Guns for Opium to Hilltribesmen [BANGKOK POST 24 Aug] ..... | 54 |
| PRC Minister Calls on Industry Minister [ZHONG HUA RIBAO 23 Aug] .....     | 54 |
| Phichai on Political, Economic Ties With SRV [BANGKOK POST 24 Aug] .....   | 55 |
| Chatchai Adviser Discusses Foreign Policy [THE NATION 19 Aug] .....        | 55 |
| Part 2 of Interview [THE NATION 20 Aug] .....                              | 57 |

#### Vietnam

|   |    |
|---|----|
| NHAN DAN Article Analyzes U.S. Election .....         | 59 |
| PRK Achievements Since 'Liberation' Viewed .....      | 60 |
| Party-State Delegation Completes Visit to Congo ..... | 61 |
| Do Muoi Sends Message of Sympathy to India .....      | 61 |
| Press Draft Law Made Public for Discussion .....      | 61 |



## Japan

### Takeshita Regrets U.S. Trade Bill Signing

OW2408040388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT  
24 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Wednesday said he regretted a new U.S. trade bill signed Tuesday by President Ronald Reagan and that he hopes the U.S. Government will curb trade protectionism.

Takeshita, asked to comment by reporters at the Diet on the trade bill signed by Reagan, said he will closely watch how the American Administration acts in the future.

The legislation calls, among other things, for retaliating against countries engaged in what the U.S. deems to be unfair trade practices, and gives the government negotiating authority to complete the Uruguay Round of world trade negotiations in 1990.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno deplored the enactment of the bill, which he said contains a variety of problems.

In a statement, the foreign minister said he has asked Secretary of State George Shultz, Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter, and other U.S. cabinet members not to take action that would violate rules under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Uno said that Japan will promote the Uruguay round of trade talks in order to curb protectionist pressures in the United States and to maintain and strengthen an open multilateral trade mechanism.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi on Wednesday said that Japan regrets the approval of the omnibus trade bill by Reagan, and said it could possibly damage bilateral and multilateral economic relations.

The chief government spokesman said in a written statement that the bill includes many problematic clauses, such as the "Super 301" clause and sanctions against Toshiba Corp. And its subsidiary Toshiba Machine Corp.

The "Super 301" Clause calls for transferring authority from the President to the trade representative to decide on what measures to take against what the U.S. terms "unfair trade practices."

"Japan has been conveying its concern about this bill to the U.S. at every opportunity, and strongly feels that its enactment will seriously affect bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the economic field and hinder the development of the global economy," he said.

Obuchi said that Japan will call on the U.S. to cautiously implement the trade law and strongly press the U.S. not to take measures that would go against GATT rules.

Japan will continue to expand imports and endeavor to promote the Uruguay Round of the multilateral trade negotiations to improve international trade rules, Obuchi also said.

### MITI Minister Regrets Measure

OW2408032588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT  
24 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura on Wednesday said that he deeply regretted the signing by U.S. President Ronald Reagan of a sweeping trade bill, which the Japanese Government had opposed because of its protectionist provisions.

Tamura said in a statement that the Japanese Government is strongly urging the U.S. Government to maintain a free trade policy and counter a wave of protectionist pressures.

Tamura noted remarks by Reagan that the omnibus trade bill could possibly infringe on internationally recognized trade rules.

Reagan made the remark when he signed the trade bill, which was approved by more than a two-thirds majority by both the Senate and the U.S. House of representatives and sent to the Oval Office.

Tamura reiterated Japan's stance that it reserves the right to file a complaint with the Geneva-based General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) over any protectionist operation of the trade bill.

The Japanese Government has specially expressed its concern about and opposition to the so-called Super 301 clause requiring mandatory retaliation against "unfair" trade practices, a Toshiba Corp. sanctions clause, and an import ban in retaliation for alleged infringement of intellectual property rights, ministry officials said.

### Toshiba Machine Reacts to Bill

OW2408012988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0111 GMT  
24 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 KYODO—Toshiba Machine Co., whose illegal machine tool exports to Moscow drew fire from Western allies in 1987, is dismayed by the enactment of a sweeping trade bill including a controversial clause penalizing it and its parent firm, Toshiba Corp.

The machine tool manufacturer is hastily trying to initiate emergency measures to continue after-sales maintenance in the U.S. market to avoid losing its clients' trust, company officials said.

The measures would be designed to retain a minimum market share in the U.S. ahead of the lifting in 1991 of a 3-year trade embargo on its products ordered by the Toshiba-sanctions clause of the new law, the officials said.

A Toshiba Machine official said the firm will seek to persuade U.S. authorities to give it special permission to export repair parts that can be manufactured only in Japan.

The ban on the exports of Toshiba Machine products is expected to reduce the firm's sales by some 3 billion yen, the officials added.

Meanwhile, Joichi Aoi, president of Toshiba Corp., said in a statement that the Toshiba sanction clause included in the bill "is extremely unreasonable and unfair."

Aoi said the company has urged the U.S. Administration and Congress to exercise sound and equitable judgment. "We profoundly regret and are deeply disappointed at this decision," he said.

"We will determine what steps we will take after completing our review of the situation," Aoi said in the statement.

He said Toshiba as a private firm hopes for "the growth and prosperity of the free world, and, as in the past, we will strive to maintain and develop excellent relations with American industry and the American people."

"Also, we are continuing with the utmost rigor to ensure that there is no recurrence of any illegal exports whatsoever with the Toshiba group," Aoi added.

#### **JSP Wants U.S. Ship Deployment Rejected**

OW2308110188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT  
23 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party asked the government Tuesday to reject deployment of two U.S. warships to Yokosuka Port in Kanagawa Prefecture, JSP officials said.

The two ships are the "Fife," a 7,810-ton Spruance-class destroyer, and the "Bunker Hill," a 9,600-ton Ticonderoga-class guided missile cruiser, both of which are equipped with launchers for nuclear-capacity Tomahawk cruise missiles, the officials said.

The United States had earlier told the Japanese Government that the "Fife" and "Bunker Hill" would be based at Yokosuka, but it is not known when the ships will arrive.

The largest opposition party said it has urged the government to strictly maintain its antinuclear policy and reject the deployment of the ships.

#### **PPD's Kim Tae-chung Stops Over in Tokyo**

OW2308144188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT  
23 Aug 88

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., Aug. 23 KYODO—South Korean opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said here Tuesday that he will not answer Japanese police inquiries about his 1973 abduction from Tokyo to Seoul until the Japanese Government releases investigatory findings that he believes it has been suppressing.

The two-time presidential candidate and chairman of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), South Korea's largest opposition party, made the comment during a brief stopover in Tokyo en route from Manila to Seoul.

Kim, who was possibly targeted in a shooting incident in Manila Monday evening, is the third South Korean opposition leader to visit Japan in less than two weeks.

Kim said Japanese police had indirectly asked him through his Seoul office to assist a rekindled investigation into his August 13, 1973 abduction.

The prominent dissident leader who challenged then President Park Chung-hee in a closely contested election was accosted in a Tokyo hotel, drugged, and then spirited away under cover of night by boat to Seoul, where he surfaced several days later under house arrest, according to his own account.

Kim said that before he will help Japanese police the Japanese Government must first admit that it has evidence the kidnapping was carried out by agents of the now-disbanded Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) under orders from the South Korean Government.

Japan must also acknowledged responsibility for terminating the investigation after making a political settlement with Seoul over the issue, thereby leaving Kim in hostile hands.

Kim charged that the agreement paved the way for a series of human rights violations carried out against him by the government, culminating in a death sentence handed down on him in 1980 by a military court after being charged with sedition.

He said Tokyo turned a blind eye when he was sentenced to death, even though Japan had previously entered into agreement with the South Korean Government to the effect that Kim would not be subject to prosecution for antigovernment activities carried out in the past.

Kim cited a copy of the death sentence verdict recently acquired by his party showing that the judgment was made because he had intended to lead a Japan-based anti-Park dissident organization.

Kim was kidnapped just before he was about to inaugurate the group, which was calling for an end to martial law and the restoration of democracy.

Kim arrived in Japan after a five-day stay in the Philippines, where he met with President Corazon Aquino and other Philippine leaders.

Commenting on the shooting incident in Manila, Kim said he is still unaware of the details, however he recounted the events that took place.

He said the shooting occurred as he was hosting a farewell party at a Korean restaurant attended by Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Philippine parliamentarians.

Kim said he heard about 30 shots go off outside the restaurant, after which Ramos immediately ran to the scene of the incident and took charge.

A lone gunman, later reported to be a civilian government agent, had shot to death one of Ramos' security guards and wounded another before he himself was shot, reports from Manila said.

Kim said he noticed that a suspicious-looking young woman who had been in the restaurant was taken into custody after the shooting.

Kim said Ramos then escorted him to his hotel in one of two bulletproof presidential limousines that were rushed to the scene by a concerned President Aquino, who later called Kim at hotel room to inquire about his wellbeing.

Kim's stopover in Japan follows visits here by the two opposition leaders, Kim Yong-sam, and Kim Chong-pil.

Kim Yong-sam, leader of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), the second largest opposition party, left Narita Airport as Kim Tae-chung arrived, after holding meetings with Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and other government officials.

Kim Chong-pil, a former prime minister in the Pak administration and now head of the New Democratic Republican Party, visited Japan on August 11.

**JSP Secretary General To Visit DPRK**  
*OW2308133788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO—The Japan Socialist Party on Tuesday decided to send a delegation to North Korea next month to mark the 40th anniversary of the country's independence, officials said.

A JSP spokesman said the delegation will be led by Tsuruo Yamaguchi, the JSP secretary general.

Yamaguchi will leave Japan on September 7 and return home on September 12.

The JSP is trying to arrange a meeting between Yamaguchi and North Korean President Kim Il-song, JSP officials said.

During his visit, Yamaguchi hopes to work out a settlement concerning two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea since 1983, they said.

**Iran, Iraq Envoys Express Thanks in Ending War**  
*OW2008091188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO—The Iraqi and Iranian ambassadors to Japan expressed their thanks to Japan Saturday for having helped them end the 8-year war between their nations and added they hoped for Japan's cooperation in rehabilitating the two war-torn countries.

Welcoming the UN-mediated ceasefire for the Iran-Iraq war that went into effect Saturday, Iraqi Ambassador Rashid al-Rifai in Tokyo told KYODO News Service that his country expressed thanks to Japan for joining the two Gulf nations in celebrating the peace moves.

He said friendly political, economic, and cultural relations between Japan and Iraq must be promoted further after the ceasefire.

Iraq, he said, had planned a wide range of economic cooperation, even during the war, to develop its natural resources.

Iranian Ambassador Seyed Mohammad Hoseyn Adeli also told KYODO that his country wants to respond positively to the Japanese Government and private firms which are ready to help in the reconstruction of Iran.

He thanked Japan for past and current efforts toward bringing eternal peace to the Gulf region.

**Officials, Businessmen Comment**  
*OW2008102988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 20 KYODO—Japanese officials and the business community on Saturday welcomed the ceasefire that ended the shooting in the 8-year Iran-Iraq War.

Transport Minister Shintaro Ishihara issued a statement, welcoming the ceasefire.

Ishihara said Japan earnestly desires that lasting peace will be restored in the Gulf region as soon as possible.

He commended the shipping industry for its efforts to keep crude oil supplies flowing to Japan under difficult and dangerous conditions in the Persian Gulf.

A total of 19 Japanese and Japanese-chartered ships were attacked in the region, leaving 2 seamen dead.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno said Japan would offer as much cooperation as possible for the United Nations peace-keeping efforts.

Uno plans to visit Iran and Iraq at the earliest possible date to see what Japan can do in rehabilitation of the two nations.

The Foreign Ministry has decided to dispatch two civilians for the UN peace-keeping team.

Japan which has maintained neutrality in the Iran-Iraq conflict has offered aid to both nations for their postwar rehabilitation.

Toru Nakamura, head of the Transport Ministry's International Transport and Tourism Bureau, said the ministry would ease restrictions on Japanese shipping to the Gulf while watching developments in peace talks.

Japanese ships in the Gulf were ordered to sail in groups to avoid attacks by warring nations.

Foreign Ministry officials welcomed the ceasefire and expressed hope for a successful conclusion of peace talks to put an end to the war.

The All-Japan Seamen's Union hailed the United Nations' efforts to restore peace in the region and expressed hope that war will never break out there again.

Japan Line Ltd., which operates 31 tankers in the Gulf, said the source of its main worries has now been removed.

Mitsui and Co., a major trading company, whose petrochemical project in Iran has been stalled due to the conflict, said it hopes the peace talks and post war rehabilitation would make speedy progress.

Opposition parties also welcomed the ceasefire.

The Democratic Socialist Party hailed it as a major step toward world peace. It urged the government to do as much as it can to contribute to ensuring peace in the region.

The Japan Communist Party called for early withdrawal of foreign troops from the region to pave the way for a lasting peace.

#### **Defense Agency Chief Kawara Resigns**

*OW2408100388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0932 GMT  
24 Aug 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 24 KYODO—Defense Agency chief Tsutomu Kawara resigned from the cabinet Wednesday to assume responsibility [as received] for the July 23 sea disaster involving a Maritime Self-Defense Force submarine and a fishing vessel in Tokyo Bay, government officials said.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita accepted Kawara's resignation, the officials said.

#### **Annual Defense White Paper Released**

*OW2308012188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0049 GMT  
23 Aug 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO—The Soviet Union is continuing a military buildup despite the conclusion of a U.S.-Soviet treaty eliminating intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) weapons and superpower efforts for strategic arms reduction, an annual defense white paper released Tuesday said.

The white paper, the 14th in a series, also called for more intensive efforts by Japan in research and development of military equipment.

It noted that the United States and the Soviet Union have concluded the INF treaty, that efforts are under way to reach arms control and disarmament agreements in the area of strategic nuclear forces, and that the Soviet Union recently began withdrawing troops from Afghanistan.

However, the overall trend remains consistent with the expansion of military strength that has characterized the Soviet Union's policies since the 1960s, the white paper, titled "Defense of Japan 1988," said.

The annual defense report, which was approved by the cabinet on Tuesday morning, said, "The situation in the region surrounding Japan creates complicated interrelations of confrontation and cooperation among the United States, China and the Soviet Union."

The 252-page report said the military situation on the Korean peninsula remains tense and that there is no change in the military buildup and active operations of the Soviet forces in East Asia.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has promoted his peace initiative on arms control and disarmament and been trying to improve relations with other countries, it said.



The white paper, however, said, "In spite of such developments, there is no change in the trend of a continuous military buildup by the Soviet Union as seen in the deployment of SS-24 ICBMS, commissioning of a fourth Kiev-class aircraft carrier, and deployment of a fourth-generation fighter aircraft."

It is estimated that the Soviet Union deploys a quarter to a third of its entire strategic nuclear forces in East Asia. The Soviet strategic forces consist of 1,428 ICBMS, 967 SLBMS and 165 strategic bombers, the report said.

The Soviet Union deploys some 162 SS-20 intermediate-range nuclear missiles in East Asia, which are to be scrapped under the INF treaty, and some 85 TU-22M Backfire bombers, it said.

The Backfire bombers, capable of carrying air-to-ground nuclear missiles, are deployed west of Lake Baykal and on the coast opposite Sakhalin Island. They have a range of about 4,000 kilometers and are thus capable of attacking the sea-lanes around Japan, it said.

Of some 2 million Soviet ground troops in 211 divisions, about 500,000 troops in 57 divisions are deployed in the Sino-Soviet border region, it said.

Of these, some 390,000 troops in 43 divisions are deployed in East Asia, roughly east of Lake Baykal, it said.

About 845 ships, including some 75 nuclear-powered submarines, out of the Soviet Navy's total strength of about 3,080 ships, are under the flag of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, it said.

The white paper added that the Soviet Air Force has about 8,890 combat aircraft, of which about a quarter, or some 2,430, are deployed in East Asia, and that these comprise about 470 bombers, about 1,760 fighters and about 200 patrol planes.

The white paper said that independent research and development enables Japan to develop defensive equipment suited to its geographical characteristics and national policies, as well as to modify such equipment in step with changing technological advancement after its acquisition.

The report said Japan's defense research and development budget is very small compared with that of major Western countries.

The budget for fiscal 1988 of the agency's technical research and development institute was 81.8 billion yen, accounting for 2.21 percent of the total defense-related expenditure, it said.

The Defense Agency plans to increase the ratio to 2.5 percent by the end of fiscal 1990, it said.

The report said the agency plans to carry out research and development of new materials such as ceramics, composite materials and micro-electronics by fully utilizing the private sector's pool of technology in the high-tech field.

Japan and the United States agreed at the Japan-U.S. defense ministers' meeting in January 1988 to continue joint development of Japan's next generation support fighter and of various other items.

The white paper said this agreement is significant from the standpoint of effectively developing equipment by consolidating the higher technology of both Japan and the U.S., as well as fostering a healthier cooperative relationship between the two countries.

Japan, it said, maintains a policy exclusively defensive in nature and the possession of offensive weapons such as ICBMS, long-range strategic bombers or attack aircraft carriers would not be permissible.

Japan depends on its security arrangements with the United States for areas which its national defense system cannot cover and adheres to the three nonnuclear principles of "not possessing nuclear weapons, not producing them, and not permitting their introduction into Japan," the white paper said.

The appreciation of the yen against the dollar has pushed up the cost of maintaining the U.S. forces in Japan, so the government decided in January 1988 to shoulder up to 100 percent of various allowances payable to the 21,700 Japanese workers on U.S. bases in Japan, it said.

The government allocated 235.8 billion yen in fiscal 1988 for the cost of maintaining U.S. military facilities in Japan, the white paper said.

#### KYODO Reports 'Main Points'

OW2308014888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0108 GMT  
23 Aug 88

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 23 KYODO—The following are the main points in the 1988 defense white paper, released Tuesday:

#### Part I. International Military Situation

##### Chapter 1. Overall Military Situation

—Recent developments in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union include the INF treaty signed in December 1987 (effective June 1988).

—In April 1988, indirect negotiations in Geneva on the Afghanistan problem were concluded between Pakistan and Afghanistan, and between the United States and the Soviet Union, under the auspices of the United Nations.

—Efforts for arms control and disarmament in the area of strategic nuclear forces are under way between the United States and the Soviet Union.

—In spite of these developments, there is no change in the stark reality that the peace and security of the world today is maintained through the balance of power including nuclear forces. Moreover, there is also no change in the trend of a continuous military buildup by the Soviet Union.

—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, who rose to power in March 1985, is aggressively promoting various measures under the banner of perestroika (restructuring) within the framework of a centralized control system in order to revitalize the Soviet economy, which has stagnated through a slowdown in oil production and a drop in oil prices, a labor shortage and sluggish labor productivity and proliferation of the bureaucracy.

—On the diplomatic side, Gorbachev made the Soviet Union's "peaceful intentions" clear to those inside and outside the country through proposals for arms control and disarmament, while endeavoring to improve or strengthen relations with other nations in various parts of the world.

—In spite of such developments, there is no change in the trend of a continuous military buildup by the Soviet Union, as seen in the deployment of the SS-24 ICBM, the commissioning of a fourth Kiev-class aircraft carrier, and deployment of the fourth-generation fighter aircraft.

—The United States considers its vital strategic fronts against the Soviet Union to be in Europe and East Asia. In order to protect its own and its allies' interests, the United States has deployed its forces up to the border regions of the Soviet Union so as to be able to cope promptly and effectively with any contingency.

—In addition, the United States views the regions around the Middle East and the Indian Ocean as vital to its own and its allies' interests and security, and accordingly deploys its naval forces and positions ships in those areas.

—There are two points that make the INF treaty particularly noteworthy: it is the first real step towards nuclear disarmament in that it is the first time for existing weapons to be eliminated, and in that the treaty allows thorough verification, including on-site inspection.

—Japan has long called for global elimination of missiles, including those stationed in Asia, and therefore, Japan welcomes this treaty. Moreover, it is gratifying that in addition to the negotiations carried out by the United States, this treaty is due to the results of the combined effort of all Western countries including Japan in support of U.S. negotiations.

## Chapter 2. Military Situation Around Japan

—The Soviet Union is deploying powerful military forces around Japan. Worthy of particular mention is its consistent buildup in qualitative and quantitative terms. Therefore, this results not only in making the general situation of this region tense but also in increasing the potential threat to Japan.

—In spite of the developments, such as Gorbachev's statement in Vladivostok in 1986 and the signing of the INF treaty, there is no change in the trend of a military buildup and active operations of Soviet Forces in East Asia.

—Dialogue between North and South Korea remains at a standstill and there is as yet no clear prospect that it will be resumed. More than 1.2 million ground troops continue to stand on guard across the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), and no signs of an easing of military tension are yet discernible.

—China is striving to modernize its forces, but its rapid modernization is at a difficult stage. Although there have been signs of improvement recently in the relations between China and the Soviet Union, the basic military confrontation between the two countries remains unchanged.

## Chapter 3. Military Situation in Other Regions

(Omitted) [as received]

### Part II. Japan's Defense Policy

#### Chapter 1. Japan's National Security and the Significance of the Self-Defense Forces

—Although the United States, backed by its outstanding military and economic strength, continues to play a major role in international politics and elsewhere, no one can deny that its position has recently been declining comparatively in the economic field.

—Under these circumstances, Japan will be increasingly expected to play a role commensurate with its position as the second largest economic power among non-communist nations next to the United States. In this case, Japan must make a greater contribution in such nonmilitary areas as politics, economics, and culture, as a country that aspires to be a peaceful nation.

#### Chapter 2. Basic Policy of Japan's Defense and National Defense Program

—As long as the right of self-defense cannot be denied, the government remains firm in the view that the constitution does not inhibit the maintenance of the minimum level of armed strength necessary to exercise that right.

—The government has thus maintained self-defense forces as an actual combat organization in accordance with a policy of an exclusively defensive nature, and has taken steps to improve its capabilities and ensure its efficient operation.

—The possession of offensive weapons which are designed to reach a potential aggressor's home territory, for example ICBMS, long-range strategic bombers, or attack aircraft carriers, would conflict with the criterion for minimum defense forces and would therefore not be permissible.

—Japan adheres to the three nonnuclear principles of "not possessing nuclear weapons, not producing them, and not permitting their introduction into Japan," as a matter of national policy.

### Chapter 3. Japan-U.S. Security Arrangements

(Omitted) [as received]

### Part III. Present Conditions and Problems of the National Defense of Japan

#### Chapter 1. Present State of the Self-Defense Forces and Their Tasks

—Japan is the second-largest economic power in the non-communist world and has a high level of industrial technology. Since Japan is capable of independently carrying out research and development projects in the field of high technology, the Defense Agency is currently conducting research and development of equipment by taking advantage of the technological expertise accumulated in the private sector.

—Japan's defense research and development budget is very small compared with that of major Western countries. The Defense Agency has promoted technological research and development.

—The Defense Agency is planning to carry out research and development of new materials such as ceramics, composite materials and micro-electronics by fully utilizing the private sector's pool of superior technology in the high-tech field.

—Especially, it will rely primarily on the private sector in the area of basic research. The Defense Agency will develop technological research so that private high-technology can be integrated into future high-tech equipment.

#### Chapter 2. Buildup of an Effective and Efficient Defense Capability

—Defense related expenditure for fiscal 1988, totaling 3,700.3 billion yen, accounts for about 6.5 percent of the

general account budget for the same year, and 1.013 percent of gross national product as estimated by the government.

### Chapter 3. Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation

—Joint development of Japan's next generation support fighter, the FSX, marks the first attempt to develop equipment through cooperation between Japan and the U.S. This was highly rated at the Japan-U.S. defense chiefs' consultations in January 1988 as a project that would open up various possibilities for future military technological exchange between Japan and the U.S.

—Continued cooperation in the joint development of the FSX and of various items of equipment between Japan and the U.S. is significant achievement from the standpoint of developing effective equipment by consolidating the higher technology of Japan and the U.S., as well as of fostering a healthier cooperative relationship between the two nations.

—As of December 31, 1987, the numerical strength of U.S. Forces in Japan was around 50,400 (about 2,100 in the Army, 7,400 in the Navy, 23,600 in the Marine Corps and 17,300 in the Air Force).

—The economic situation involving Japan and the U.S. is further worsening. As a result, the U.S. Forces in Japan are subject to heavier pressure than ever on the cost of maintaining the forces. Therefore, it is important for Japan to ensure the effective operation of U.S. Forces in Japan by maintaining the stable employment of Japanese workers on U.S. bases.

—From this standpoint, the government, adopting a policy of increasing Japan's share of labor costs, on January 8, 1988, signed with the U.S. a protocol revising the special agreement so that Japan may pay up to 100 percent of various allowances for such workers.

### Part IV. Citizens and Defense

(Omitted) [as received]

### North Korea

#### Pyongyang Radio Version of Letter to U.S.

SK2408043888 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2200 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the MAC, has sent a letter to the senior member of the U.S. side because of the fact that these days the U.S. side is planning to kick up commotions of large-scale war exercises after bringing huge armed forces and modern military equipment into South Korea and its



surrounding waters in wanton violation of the armistice agreement. The letter reads:

To U.S. Rear Admiral William T. Pendley, senior member of the side of the UN forces to the MAC:

I send this letter in connection with the fact that your side is planning to conduct war exercises after bringing huge forces of aggression into South Korea under the pretext of guaranteeing security for the Olympics.

At the 444th MAC meeting held on 15 July, to provide a favorable environment for the alleviation of tension, peace, and the peaceful reunification of the country, our side strongly requested that your side stop kicking up the arms buildup maneuvers that are being done under the pretext of guaranteeing security for the Olympics. However, after bringing the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and flagship "Carl Vinson" and five battleships into South Korea in July, your side brought in the "New Jersey," a battleship belonging to the U.S. imperialists' 7th Fleet, and two destroyers.

After mobilizing aircraft carrier task force units led by the nuclear-powered aircraft carriers "Nimitz" and "Midway," U.S. forces stationed in Japan and the Philippines, and more than 170 warships and hundreds of fighters of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces, your side is also planning to conduct a large-scale war exercise commotion at the same time the Olympics are held. This is a grave crime that further aggravates the situation on the Korean peninsula and that increases the danger of war there.

Your side is talking about hindering the Olympics with us in mind. This is nothing but an excuse to justify the buildup of the forces of aggression and the war exercise commotions and is part of a very adventurous war plot to give rise to a shocking incident if the Olympic games do not proceed as you wish.

We have put forth practical and reasonable peace proposals to change the strained situation on the Korean peninsula into one that is decisively favorable to the alleviation of tension, peace, and peaceful reunification, and are making all sincere efforts for their realization.

Recently we proposed to convene a North-South joint parliamentary meeting to discuss the issue of announcing a joint declaration on nonaggression between the North and South and the issue of cohosting the Olympics and to prepare for it, historic meetings between the delegates of the North and South are being held at Panmunjom.

At this time, your side is planning to bring huge forces of aggression into South Korea and its surrounding waters to kick up the commotion of staging large-scale military exercises under the pretext of guaranteeing security for the Olympics. This is an open challenge to our people and the peace-loving people of the world who try to settle

the questions of alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and of peacefully reunifying the country through dialogue and negotiations and to the peace-loving people of the world, and is a mockery of the ideals of the Olympics.

I lodge a strong protest with your side against the scheme to bring forces of aggression into South Korea and its surrounding waters to kick up commotions of large-scale war exercises in wanton violation of subparagraphs 13c and 13d of the armistice agreement, which ban the introduction of reinforcing military personnel, weapons, and combat equipment into Korea, and the preamble and paragraph 12 of the armistice agreement, which prevent the recurrence of war and peacefully resolving the question of Korea, and demand that your side promptly give it up.

If your side continues to aggravate the situation, ignoring our repeated just protests, it will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences that may arise therefrom.

[Signed] KPA Maj Gen Yi Tae-ho, senior member of the side of the KPA and the Chinese People's Volunteers to the MAC

[Dated] 23 August 1988

#### Radio Version of Letter to NNSC

SK2408002488 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1509 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] Major General Yi Tae-ho, senior member of our side to the MAC, has sent a letter to the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission [NNSC]. This is connected to the fact that these days the U.S. side is planning to kick up commotions of large-scale war exercises after bringing huge armed forces and modern military equipment into South Korea and its surrounding waters in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement. The letter reads:

To the NNSC:

Expressing my noble respect to the NNSC, I am sending this letter to you in connection with the fact that these days the U.S. side is planning to kick up commotions of large-scale war exercises after bringing huge armed forces into South Korea and its surrounding waters in violation of the armistice agreement.

After bringing the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and five battleships into South Korea in July, the U.S. side brought the "New Jersey," a battleship belonging to the U.S. imperialists' 7th Fleet, into the port of Inchon in early August.

The U.S. side is also planning to conduct a large-scale war exercise commotion after mobilizing aircraft carrier task force units led by the nuclear-powered aircraft

carriers "Nimitz" and "Midway," U.S. forces stationed in Japan and the Philippines, and more than 170 ships and hundreds of airplanes of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces.

Such a military buildup and war exercise commotions by the U.S. side are a wanton violation of the preamble, paragraph 12, and subparagraphs 13c and 13d of the armistice agreement.

As your commission knows, we have made every sincere effort to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula and to provide a favorable environment for peace in the country and her peaceful reunification.

According to our initiative, meetings between the delegates of the North and South are taking place at Panmunjom to prepare for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting to discuss the issue of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression between the North and South and the issue of cohosting the Olympics.

The U.S. side's plans to kick up war exercise commotions after bringing huge armed forces into South Korea and its surrounding waters under the pretext of ensuring security for the Olympics is a challenge to all of the Korean people and the people of the world who hope for the alleviation of tension and peaceful reunification.

I expect that the NNSC, which assumes the mission of supervising the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement and of maintaining peace in Korea will pay due attention to the fact that the U.S. side is aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula in violation of the Armistice Agreement.

I again express my respect to your commission.

[Signed] KPA Maj Gen Yi Tae-ho, senior member of the side of the KPA and the Chinese People's Volunteers of the MAC

[Dated] 23 August 1988

**Choe Ui-ung Named Senior Delegate to MAC**  
SK2408083088 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0800 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] KPA Major General Choe Ui-ung has been appointed today as new senior delegate of our side to the MAC.

**Meeting Between Delegation Heads Scheduled**  
SK2308162088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1527 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)—Chon Kum-chol, head of our side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting for the preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting, on August 23 sent two telephone messages to the South side's chief delegate.

In his first message he proposed to the South side's chief delegate to have a contact between the heads of delegations of the two sides at "Tongilgak," the building of our side in Panmunjom, at 10 this morning.

But the South side did impolite act. It said that it would send its reply to our message at 10:45 this morning and then notified us that it would send a reply at 2 in the afternoon and, going back even on these words, it sent a telephone message at 2:45 in the afternoon, though it had proposed the individual contact between the heads of the delegations.

The South side even proposed to have the contact on August 24, not on August 23 proposed by us, and choose the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom, not "Tongilgak", as its venue.

In his second telephone message in this connection, the head of our side's delegation agreed with magnanimity to the revised proposal of the South side to have the contact on August 24 and expressed the view that it would be reasonable to have it at "Tongilgak," the building of our side, or at the building in the South side's area, taking into consideration many points.

The South side agreed to this reasonable and sincere proposal of our side, unable to revise or refuse it any more. Thus the individual contact between the heads of the delegations of the two sides to the meeting for the preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting will take place at the building in the South side's area of Panmunjom at 10 on the morning of August 24.

#### **Delegates Hold Talks 24 August**

SK2408025288 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
0212 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Individual contact between the heads of the delegates of the two sides to the Panmunjom meeting for the preparations of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting is being held from 1000 [0100 GMT] today in the building of the South side in Panmunjom.

Chon Kum-chol, head of the delegates to the Panmunjom meeting, is present from our side at the contact, along with a suite member who is present to record the contact. The senior delegate and a suite member are also present from the South side.

Today's contact is being held after Chon Kum-chol, head of our side's delegates, sent a telephone notice to the South side twice yesterday.

After it evaded the fourth-round Panmunjom meeting for the preparations of the North-South joint parliamentary meeting, and even after it proposed individual contact between the heads of the two sides' delegations,

the South side committed a discourteous act by not responding to our proposal when our side proposed a meeting at our building Tongilgak yesterday morning.

Nonetheless, by showing generosity, our side agreed to the South side's counterproposal that the contact be held today at the South side's building and went to the South side at 1000 today.

Today's contact is being held in camera according to the agreement between the two sides.

The contact continues.

#### **North Agrees to 26 August Talks**

*SK2408105588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1046 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] Panmunjom August 24 (KCNA)—An individual contact between the heads of the delegations of the two sides to the Panmunjom meeting for the preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting was held in the South side's area of Panmunjom from 10:00 to 12:00 today.

The South side had evaded the fourth round of the Panmunjom meeting for the preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting and proposed an individual contact between the heads of the delegations and then failed to turn up for the contact. So our side on August 23 expressed the hope to meet with the chief delegate of the South side at "Tongilgak" of our side, magnanimously showing the willingness to meet him in the South side's area.

At the contact the South side said what it had proposed so far was "final" and it could make no more "concession."

Showing astonishment at the South side's attitude in proposing a contact between the heads of the delegations without any new proposal, our side expressed readiness to make at the fourth round of the meeting a series of concessions including the name of the meeting and urged the South side to propose the date for the fourth round according to usage.

The South side, however, evaded setting the date, leaving our side no alternative but to propose to have the fourth round of the meeting at 10:00 August 25.

The South side refusing to agree to this proposal, our side offered to resume at least the contact between the heads of the two delegations at "Tongilgak" of our side at 10:00 August 25.

The South side, however, did not give an answer to this either.

It sent an answer to our proposal at around four this afternoon by a telephone message offering to have the fourth round of the meeting between delegates of the two sides for the preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting at 10:00 August 26.

We agreed to it.

#### **Chon Sends Message to South**

*SK2408125988 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1200 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Telephone message from Chon Kum-chol, head the DPRK delegation to the Panmunjom meeting for preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting, sent to the senior member of the South side's delegation—read by announcer]

[Text] To Pak Chun-kyu, senior member of the South side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting for preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting:

Although I consider it regrettable that your side has not forth a revised proposal for a fourth Panmunjom meeting for preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting to be held on 26 August, not on 25 August 1988 as our side has proposed, I inform you that members of our side's delegation will go to the scheduled venue of the meeting at 1000 [0100 GMT] on the morning of 26 August, out of a stand to make this meeting a success at any cost.

[Signed] Chon Kum-chol, head of the North side's delegation to the Panmunjom meeting for preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting

[Dated] 24 August 1988

#### **Dissidents Indict Police for Blocking Talks**

*SK1908153588 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1501 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—The Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification of South Korea (Mintongnyon) in its August 16 statement declared that it would indict to the "Seoul district prosecution" the director of the puppet police headquarters, the director of the Seoul Municipal Police Bureau and the chief of the East Gate Police Station on charge of the suppression for frustrating the August 15 North-South student talks, according to a report.

Noting that the police committed violence on Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of Mintongnyon, to wound him when he participated in a Seoul citizens' march for realising the desire for reunification on August 14 and arrested and assaulted citizens and students in an attempt to block the student talks, the statement strongly demanded that officials involved in it including "the director of the police headquarters" be held responsible for this.

In this connection Mintongnyon stated that it would start an indefinite sit-in together with some 20 leading officials of dissident organizations in the Mintongnyon office building till the authorities clarify this and take appropriate measures.

#### **Arrest of Students in South Reported**

SK2108081288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0810 GMT 21 Aug 88

[Text] *Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA)*—The South Korean fascist clique on August 19 additionally arrested five students including Yi Chae-u, a student of Yonsei University, charging that they led the van in the demonstration in front of the university on the 15th, according to a report.

On Thursday they rounded up 35 students and citizens who staged a demonstration and a sit-in in Taejon under the slogan "Detain the labor minister who suppresses workers."

They scheme to refer them to murderous trials, saying the city of Taejon is an "Olympic peace zone" and accusing them of defying the "instructions" of the authorities banning struggle there.

#### **KCNA Contends Kim Chong-il Revered in South**

SK2308101288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1003 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] *Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA)*—South Korean people deepen their reverence for dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, invigorating awakening activities with respect for him.

They formed new *chuche* idea study organizations in different forms and are actively awakening themselves to the greatness of Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea, theory, leadership and virtues.

Student Yi of Koryo University told a meeting for the study of Comrade Kim Chong-il's work "On Some Problems of Education in the *Chuche* Idea": "I have deeply realised again that Mr. Kim Chong-il, who has perfectly grasped the *chuche* idea of the great President Kim Il-song espoused by all people and is brilliantly applying it, is an outstanding great man of our time making a distinguished contribution to the world history of philosophical thoughts and the history of leadership of the people."

About 20 students of Koryo University formed a "national ideological struggle committee." They said: "Mr. Kim Chong-il is a brilliant lodestar illumining the present and the future. Let us courageously fight to bring earlier the day of national reunification with the pride of the nation in having a great sun and a brilliant lodestar."

The struggle to grasp the immortal idea of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is held openly at university auditoriums despite the fascist clique's suppression.

A newspaper of South Korea said: "Lectures on the *chuche* idea of Kim Il-song are given at auditoriums in broad daylight. What is serious is that this phenomenon is not a temporary offspring of the psychology of heroism but a confident act based on the recognition of the realities."

Awakening activities to keep Comrade Kim Chong-il's idea and theory as a rock-firm faith are briskly held through the distribution of literatures and leaflets.

Numerous copies of the following leaflets were scattered in Taegu, impressing the citizens: "Mr. Kim Chong-il is the lodestar of the nation. Only when we hold in high esteem and follow the leader Mr. Kim Chong-il will the country be reunified and the happy day come when the people will be well off. Let us all actively participate in the anti-U.S. movement for national salvation and reunification and valiantly fight to greet the day."

A literature saying "Mr. Kim Chong-il is a brilliant lodestar illumining the present and the future" was discovered in a ballot box in Inchon in October last year to deeply move the people.

Early in February one year, a youth in his twenties in Taegu sang in a bus running to Kimchon the song "We Sing of the February Holiday" and shouted: "Ladies and gentlemen, let us live with deep trust in General Kim Il-song and the leader Mr. Kim Chong-il. Then the country will be reunified."

#### **Cuba Confirms Decision Not To Attend Olympics**

SK2408005288 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2100 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] According to a foreign press report from Havana on 22 August, Alberto Juantorena, vice chairman of the National Committee of Gymnastics, Physical Education, and Recreation of Cuba, has reaffirmed the decision of his country not to participate in the Seoul Olympics. He said that Cuba will change its decision related to the participation in the Olympics only when the North and South of Korea cohost the Olympic games.

The foreign press report said that when Cuba announced its decision not to participate in the Seoul Olympics Cuban athletes held a meeting and supported such a decision of their government.

#### **Soviet Youth Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang**

SK2208103188 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1027 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] *Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)*—A Soviet youth delegation led by Victor Mironenko, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist



League of the Soviet Union (Komsomol), arrived in Pyongyang on August 22 to participate in the second Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival.

The delegation consists of over 200 youth delegates including workers, farmers, soldiers, teachers, students, sportsmen and artistes who were selected from all levels of Komsomol organizations.

It is accompanied by Soviet honoured guests.

It was met at the airport by Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and other officials concerned.

Soviet Ambassador to Korea Gennadiy Bartoshevich and his embassy officials were also on hand.

Earlier, some members of the Soviet youth delegation arrived in Wonsan by ship.

#### **Soviet Embassy Hosts Party**

SK2408052788 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0453 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—A party in the name of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League [LYCL] of the Soviet Union was given at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang last evening in connection with the holding of the second Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival.

Victor Mironenko, first secretary of the Central Committee of the LYCL, who is leading the Soviet youth delegation to our country to participate in the festival made a speech at the party.

He said that the friendly relations between the youths of the two countries had further strengthened and developed since the first Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival in Ulyanovsk, the Soviet Union.

Noting that the young people of our two countries were striving firmly joining hands for the building of a new society, he stated: We highly estimate the achievements made by the Korean youth.

Saying that the first World Festival of Youth and Students in Asia would be held in Pyongyang next year, he, in the name of the delegation, hailed big successes achieved by the Korean people and youth in the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, spoke next.

He stressed: The second festival will bear excellent fruit and greatly contribute to the development of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR for it will be held under the

great expectation, attention and care of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Pointing out that the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union were closely cooperating with each other to successfully ensure the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students and the friendly relations between the two organisations were further deepening in this course, Choe Yong-hae said: We will make all efforts to have our young people, the rising generation, continue coming into bloom the deep bonds of friendship between the two parties and two peoples through the second Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival.

#### **Bust of Soviet Heroine Unveiled in Chongjin**

SK1908223288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
2221 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)—A bust of heroine of the USSR Maria Tsukanova, a nurse of the Soviet Army who died a heroic death in a battle for the liberation of Korea, has been erected at Komal Hill in Chongjin.

The bust was unveiled Friday with due ceremony on the spot.

Guards of honour of the Korean People's Army were standing before the bust.

While the wreath-laying music was played, wreaths were laid at the bust in the name of North Hamgyong Provincial Party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, friendship organizations, factories and enterprises and in the name of the KPA unit stationed there.

Wreaths were also laid in the name of the Soviet Consulate General and Soviet guests.

Then, the attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of Maria Tsukanova who displayed a noble internationalist self-sacrificing spirit in a battle to crush Japanese imperialists.

The unveiling ceremony was addressed by Kang Yong-wi, vice-chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee and chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society.

He said that the erection of the bust of Maria Tsukanova, a true daughter of the Soviet people and close revolutionary comrade-in-arms of the Korean people who laid down her hopeful youth in her twenties in a sacred battle to crush Japanese militarism, is a clear manifestation of

the great vitality of the Korean-Soviet friendship and an expression of the Korean people's friendly feelings toward the fraternal Soviet people.

Our people always remember the heroic feats performed by officers and men of the Soviet Army in battles to annihilate the Japanese imperialist aggressors, he said, and stressed:

In the future, too, we will make every effort possible to further deepen and develop the friendship between the peoples of the two countries, upholding the intentions of our party to constantly consolidate and develop the Korean-Soviet friendship.

Gennadiy Bartoshevich, Soviet ambassador to Korea, spoke next.

He described the bust of Maria Tsukanova as an eternal symbol of the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet and Korean peoples.

We estimate the bust of Maria Tsukanova erected in Chongjin Municipality as a token of the Korean people's deep tribute to the feats of officers and men of the Soviet Army, as an expression of their sincere desire to keep her in memory, he said.

At the end of the ceremony the attendants saw round the bust of Maria Tsukanova.

#### **Youth Festival Propaganda Materials Put Out**

SK2208154088 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1521 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—Korea is bringing out propaganda materials in large quantities with the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students ahead.

Nearly 40 kinds of more than 300,000 pieces of propaganda materials for the festival have been published in a year and more, which contain posters, picture albums, books, calendars, postcards, and introduction materials to ensure conveniences for festival guests and help them have a deep understanding of Korea.

The foreign language press group published picture albums "DPRK" and "Pyongyang Welcomes Guests to the Festival" and is publishing posters, postcards and various publications for the festival one after another.

The literary and art publishing house brought out a collection of festival songs and different propaganda materials.

Various publishing houses are preparing the work to publish the book "Korea Review", the picture album "Historical Relics of Pyongyang", folding papers, stereo pictures, guide maps and other propaganda materials.

Propaganda materials already published have been distributed to more than 570 youth and student organizations of over 140 countries of the world and international organizations.

#### **Foreign Papers on Youth Festival Preparations**

SK2208101488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1010 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—Foreign newspapers recently introduced the preparations for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Mongolian paper DZALUUCHUUDYN UNEN said that the DPRK is making efforts to provide full conditions to the delegates to the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, the first of its kind in Asia.

The paper dealt with the construction projects for the festival in various places of Pyongyang. All this will successfully serve the festival participants, the paper said.

The Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE introduced the festival emblem and said the Pyongyang citizens and youth and students were arranging parks in the city better for the festival.

The Bangladesh paper NATUN KATA gave an account of the preparations for the festival in the DPRK.

#### **Daily Stresses Unity, Cohesion of People**

SK2008153488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1500 GMT 20 Aug 88

[Text] Pyongyang August 20 (KCNA)—The greatest victory in the strengthening and development of the DPRK is that the entire people are closely rallied around the party and the leader, says NODONG SINMUN today.

The full-page editorial article of the paper entitled "Unity and Cohesion of Entire People Rallied Close Around Party and Leader Is Source of Invincible Might of DPRK" says:

The firm unity of the entire people around the party and the leader is a powerful motive force which built up our Republic and dynamically pushed it forward along the road of victory and glory under the banner of *chuche*.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The party and the people, in solid unity and cohesion, constitute the mighty, *chuche*-oriented force of the revolution, and all the people place their unreserved trust in the party and the government. This is a sure guarantee for the durability of our socialist system and the decisive factor for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country."

Unity is the fundamental key to building a rich and powerful, independent state under the banner of the *chuche* idea.

It is thanks to the unity of the entire people around the party and the leader that our country, which was a colonial semi-feudal society with age-old backwardness only 40-odd years ago, has been turned into a rich, powerful socialist state in a short span of time through manifold difficulties and trials.

Unity is the fundamental source which brought about the birth of our Republic and its development and prosperity.

Although immeasurably arduous and grim obstacles cropped up in the way of the DPRK, our people could win a great victory and perform brilliant feats under the most difficult and unfavorable circumstances by fighting in close unity around Comrade Kim Il-song.

The unity of the entire people is powerful because it made it possible to firmly defend the sovereignty and dignity of our republic.

It is not thanks to any numerical or technical superiority but to the politico-ideological power, the unity of the entire people around the party and the leader that our Republic always took the initiative and won victory after victory in the fight against truculent enemies.

The unity of the entire people around the party and the leader is powerful also because it dynamically pushed our Republic along the road of constant development and prosperity.

Apart from unity it is unthinkable that despite the most difficult and complex circumstances in which everything was destroyed and razed to the ground, our Republic manufactured things from nothing and made constant leaping progress toward the most advanced from the backward. It is the unshakable faith of our people that they can always emerge victorious only when they advance under the guidance of the party and the leader, placing an absolute trust in them.

The article continues:

The DPRK, our glorious fatherland which was built by Comrade Kim Il-song and glorified by our party, is a genuine people's government and a great banner of unity and cohesion of people.

It is thanks to the wise guidance of the party and the leader that our Republic enjoys absolute support and deep trust from the entire Korean people and becomes a banner of their unity and cohesion.

The high dignity and honor and all other things precious and proud of our Republic are linked with the august name of Comrade Kim Il-song. His revolutionary idea,

tested leadership and noble virtues are the fundamental source of development and prosperity of our Republic. Our socialist fatherland enjoying absolute trust from the entire people is a proud reality in which the leader's far-reaching idea has been fully embodied.

The whole course along which Comrade Kim Il-song has victoriously led the cause of state building under the banner of *chuche* is run through with his original ideological and theoretical activities and energetic revolutionary practice to make our Republic shine as a genuine people's state and a rich, powerful socialist state. This is the main reason why the entire people absolutely trust and follow our Republic.

The article stresses:

Today our Republic has become a genuine people's state enjoying absolute support and trust from the entire people entirely because it is led by Comrade Kim Il-song possessed of indefinitely broad generosity and magnanimity and warm love of the people.

His loving care of all of our people is boundlessly benevolent and warm. It is a strong bond linking the respected leader and the people, the party, the government and the masses by one ideology and noblest sense of duty.

As our party is leading our Republic along the road of development and prosperity, the unity of the leader, the party and the masses and the force of the people advancing under the banner of the Republic become all the more powerful. As our Republic has a great leader at its head, the unity around the party and the Republic is invincible and unbreakable.

Ours is a great rock-firm unity and cohesion based on revolutionary duty and comradeship around our party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song. We should defend this unity and cohesion like the apple of the eye and consolidate it as firm as granite.

#### **Daily Explores Man's Chuche-Based Activity**

SK1908110488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1014 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] *Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA)*—NODONG SIN-MUN today carries an article headlined "Profound, Chuche-Based Exposition of Man's Activity", which says:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a profound philosophical exposition of man's activity in his works including "on some problems of education in the *chuche* idea" and "on the *chuche* idea".



Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"By his independent, creative and conscious activity, man continuously transforms nature and society, changing as he desires what does not meet his needs, and replacing what is outdated and reactionary with what is new and progressive. This is man's endeavour and struggle to change and transform the world into one that serves man better."

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il expounded the essential characteristics of man in a scientific way and, on its basis, clarified in a comprehensive way all the problems arising in expounding man's activity such as the essence and characteristics of man's activity and its special features and basic way.

The understanding of man's activity is related to the principle of the essential characteristics of man.

Man's activity is an expression of chajusong, creativity and consciousness, which are essential attributes of man.

The activity of man is caused and motivated by man himself and is related to the essential nature of man. In other words, man's activity is motivated by chajusong, creativity and consciousness, the essential attributes of man, not by any superhuman reason.

As man's activity is caused by the essential nature of man, it assumes independent, creative, purposeful and conscious characteristics.

Man's activity has its own original features substantially different from all kinds of movements in the world.

Man's activity is motivated by his ideological consciousness. It finds its expression in that the characteristics and level of activity are determined by the characteristics and level of ideological consciousness. Cognitive activity of man and his activity of transformation are the basic mode of his activity. Man is the subject of cognition and the cognitive activity is a course of man's positive thinking to find the essence of phenomena and the law of its change and development. Man conducts cognitive activity commensurate with the level of his demand and cognitive capacity.

Activity of transformation is the struggle for man to provide all conditions to lead his independent life. The main sphere of the transformation activity is social reform, nature-remaking and human transformation.

Man's activity is one which is in the position of dominating all forms of movement in the world and one which plays the role of reshaping and changing the world.

Man's activity remakes and changes the world for it is a creative activity, not an activity acceding willingly to the circumstance, and an activity with means, not an activity with nothing.

The chuche-based understanding of man's activity has made it possible to deeply grasp the philosophical principle of the chuche idea and deeply understand the subject of history, a foundation of the socio-historical outlook. It is also an important problem in firmly establishing the revolutionary outlook on the leader and the true outlook on life.

The chuche-based understanding of man's activity indicates that the leader cultivates chajusong, creativity and consciousness, the cause of the activity of the popular masses, is the centre of analysing and consummating and uniting as one the independent demand and interests, the cause of the activity of the popular masses, and the centre of commanding their creative activity in a uniform way.

**Paper Describes Chuche as Source of Heroism**  
*SK2208102888 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1018 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA)—NODONG SIN-MUN yesterday carried a signed article headlined "Chuche Idea is Ideological Source of Our People's Mass Heroism."

It is thanks to the great chuche idea of our party that many heroes have emerged in our country and the entire people are proud of being a heroic people, the article says, and goes on:

The chuche idea is the ideological basis on which people become heroes, the performers of heroic feats. This is because the chuche idea is an idea which defends and realises the independent aspirations and demands of the popular masses.

The chuche idea encourages and stimulates the popular masses to heroic feats first of all because it gives them a high degree of consciousness and faith that their destiny should be shaped by themselves.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

"When the masses of working people rise in a struggle to shape their destiny with the consciousness that they are the masters of revolution, they can display inexhaustible wisdom and creativity and advance the revolution and construction at an extremely high tempo."

Only when people are ready to hew out their destiny by themselves with belief in their strength can they display matchless heroism, self-sacrificing spirit and devotedness in a fierce class struggle and economic construction.

The chuche idea is the ideological and spiritual source which makes people performers of heroic feats next because it gives them a clear revolutionary outlook on the leader so that they may display heroism and devotedness in carrying through the lines and policies worked out by the party and the leader.

The feats of the numerous heroes who have been produced in the whole course of our revolution clearly prove that the chuche idea is the ideological source of heroism.

Heroism is the devotedness displayed in the struggle to carry through the lines and policies put forward by the party and the leader. This depends on the stand and viewpoint of the revolutionary people towards the party and the leader.

The heroic struggle of our people has taught a precious truth that people become the heroes of the time, the performers of heroic feats, when they understand the principle of revolutionary outlook on the leader clarified by the chuche idea and hold the party and the leader in high esteem.

The chuche idea ensures the scientific accuracy and correctness of the party's lines and policies so that people may display heroic spirit and mass heroism in their implementation.

All the heroes, ranging from the heroes of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to the unassuming heroes today, devoted all their youth and lives to carrying through the party's lines and policies and performed continuous miracles and innovations at their posts assigned by the party, as they firmly believed that they were most judicious.

#### **SKNDF Spokesman on Blocked Student Talks**

SK2308104988 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 18 Aug 88

["Full text" of statement issued by the spokesman for the SKNDF on 16 August; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] The 15 August North-South student talks that have been prepared amid great expectations and the support of the entire nation have been blocked again because of the frantic fascist offensive of the military dictatorial regime.

The No Tae-u military regime, which frustrated the 10 June student talks by force at the instigation of the United States, this time issued various suppressive orders, occupied and blocked the universities and the roads to Panmunjom by mobilizing suppressive armed forces, and committed a bestial suppressive operation against the students, which incurs the wrath of both heaven and man. The fascist ring blocked at the source the students' great cross-country march and 15 August talks send-off meeting by force; suffocated the students who called for reunification with teargas; brutally beat, kicked, and trampled them underfoot, going at them like blood-thirsty beasts; and whisked them away at random by force, savagely assaulting them and checking and searching them.

Under this horrible bloody situation, about (?10) male and female students were wounded, some seriously, bleeding all over. Nearly 10,000 students were whisked away last week and were savagely tortured. Truly this was another massive vicious manslaughter operation, an exact copy of the horrible incident 8 years ago in which they turned the entire city of Kwangju into a pool of blood with an unprecedented massive manslaughter operation.

This shocking incident, in which they treated our patriotic students' yearning to go to Panmunjom, the road to reunification, with hostility and blocked their great cross-country march and 15 August talks is frantic fascist violence that can be committed only by such a dictator as the No Tae-u ring—brutal military hooligans and national traitors. The SKNDF brands this an intolerable anti-national crime that totally rejects North-South dialogue and reunification and pursues perpetual division, and strongly condemns and denounces it in the name of all the people.

The students' great cross-country march and 15 August talks were a manifestation of the noble patriotic spirit to put an end to the division of the country—the nation's greatest pain and misfortune—as the standard-bearer of national reconciliation and the vanguard of [word indistinct]. Because the students could not merely look on with folded hands at the division of the country—which has continued for over 40 years—being perpetually fixed by the unilateral hosting of the 1988 Seoul Olympics, they held aloft the banner of reunification for national salvation, initiated the great cross-country march and the 15 August North-South student talks, and resolutely launched into the struggle to realize them.

Therefore, the students' great cross-country march and 15 August talks, which incorporate the will and yearning of the masses for reunification, should be successfully realized in the spotlight of the entire nation and the conscience of mankind and should not be suppressed or regarded with hostility by anyone.

Nevertheless, the No Tae-u ring blocked the students' great reunification march and 15 August talks by fascist violence. This showed that they have never had any will for (?national reunification), but only seek to monopolize the discussion of reunification and North-South dialogue and use them for perpetual national division and the prolongation of power. This also realistically proved that democratic development and grand reconciliation, which they rave about, are all false and deceptive and a trick to deceive the people.

This eloquently shows that the so-called Sixth Republic is exactly the same antidemocratic and antireunification republic as the Fifth Republic, which was forsaken by the masses at home and abroad for its fascist and splittist policy, and that No Tae-u is the same pro-U.S. traitor as

Chon Tu-hwan, inheriting [words indistinct] the murderer who conducted a massive bloody massacre in Kwangju, immersing the entire city in a sea of blood.

After frustrating the students' 10 June Panmunjom talks, the No Tae-u ring blocked the 15 August talks, further revealing that they are the unprecedented traitors and despicable splittist maniacs who have not even elementary qualifications to mention North-South dialogue and national reunification.

The No Tae-u ring's nation-selling and traitorous maneuvers to monopolize discussion of reunification and North-South dialogue and check and obliterate the yearning and aspiration of the masses of broad strata for reunification, to perpetuate the division of the country and the nation, and to permanently leave this land in the hands of the United States as its colonial and military base should never be tolerated.

Our students' movement for national reunification should be unconditionally (?encouraged). All of their claims and demands for national reconciliation and reunification should be realized without delay. The No Tae-u ring should openly apologize to the entire nation for their crime of blocking the 15 August North-South student talks with violent and brutal fascist suppression; unconditionally and immediately release and revoke the order to arrest all the students they whisked away, arrested, or intend to arrest in connection with the student talks; and step down from power immediately.

Today's reality clearly shows that as long as the United States, which holds all the real power in this land, and the No Tae-u ring remain in this land unchecked, we cannot expect the real freedom of the discussion of reunification or activation of the reunification movement, nor can we expect reconciliation and unity between the North and the South, nor can we realize democracy, civil rights, and national sovereignty.

The national reconciliation and national reunification desired by all the people can only be achieved through a uncompromising struggle against the antinational and antireunification forces.

The students should never retreat from the road to reunification for national salvation or remain disappointed in the feelings of frustration, even if their 15 August talks were blocked. Our patriotic students should renew their will for struggle in the wake of the bloody suppression they ran against and wage a vigorous struggle to expel the U.S. aggressor forces, the obstacle to reunification, and overthrow the military dictatorial regime, and should wage a continuous and vigorous sacred war of national salvation for national reunification hand in hand with all the masses.

The struggle for reunification is for the sake of all the people and victory in it depends upon the struggle of the people. The masses of all strata should actively support

and encourage the students' movement of national salvation for reunification and devote themselves together with the students to the sacred work for reunification.

The SKNDF expresses its conviction that at these pressing crossroads of reunification and perpetual division, all the parties, factions, and masses of all walks of life that desire reunification will rise up bravely, eliminate the dark clouds of perpetual division by continuous and resolute struggle, and expedite the advent of the new history of the reunified country.

[Dated] 16 August 1988

### Correction to Delegate Speaks at 3d Meeting

SK2308045888 The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Delegate Speaks at 3d Meeting" published in the 22 August 1988 East Asia DAILY REPORT, pages 13-15:

Page 14, column two, second full paragraph on page, only sentence, should read: ... have been held more than 100 times in a form .... (changing "190" to "100"; correcting translation)

### Correction to Further on 3d Round of Talks

SK2308045088 The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Further on 3d Round of Talks" published in the 22 August 1988 East Asia DAILY REPORT, pages 16-18:

Page 16, column two, last paragraph, first sentence, should read: ... have been held more than 100 times in the form .... (changing "190" to "100;" correcting translation)

## South Korea

**Talks Between Senior Delegates Begin 24 August**  
SK2408044188 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0200 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Closed-door talks between the senior delegates of both sides to convene North-South parliamentary talks started at 1100 [0100 GMT] this morning at the Peace House on our side of Panmunjom.

Upon leaving for Panmunjom, this morning, Pak Chun-kyu, our side's senior delegate, met the delegates of the four parties, who attended the previous working-level contacts, and discussed the talks format and the agenda, which he will propose to the North side in today's talks. Senior delegate Pak Chun-kyu said that he would make sincere efforts in today's talks and that he would advance to the North side the proposal that the four parties agreed on. Senior delegate Pak Chun-kyu also said that even though there can be no final proposal in diplomacy, I, alone, in the capacity of senior delegate, cannot show

a flexible stand because the National Assembly is composed of four parties and if the North Korean side's delegation head comes to the negotiations with a proposal containing concessions, I will again meet with the delegates of the four parties to discuss measures for this and will decide after reaching an agreement among the four parties.

#### **Fourth Contact Proposed**

*SK2408081588 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0700 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] The National Assembly today proposed to the North Korean side a fourth preparatory contact for North-South parliamentary talks at 1100 [0100 GMT] on the morning of 26 August at Peace House, in the area of our side of Panmunjom.

After an exclusive meeting in camera between the senior members of the two sides at 1100 this morning in Peace House at Panmunjom, Pak Chun-kyu, senior member of our side's delegation, held a meeting this afternoon with the National Assembly leadership, members of our side's delegation, and floor leaders of major parties in the National Assembly building to explain the result of the contact.

He said that he had proposed to the North Korean side a fourth preparatory contact for North-South parliamentary talks at Peace House on 26 August.

After today's meeting of the National Assembly representatives, senior member of our side's delegation Pak Chun-kyu, without saying a word about what was discussed in his exclusive meeting with Chon Kum-chol, head of the North side's delegation, said in a press conference that he had proposed a fourth preparatory contact.

He added that the fourth preparatory contact could also be held open to the public as was the case with the third contact, or it could be held in camera if the two sides reach an agreement.

#### **North, South Agree to Talks**

*SK2408092688 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0920 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] Panmunjom, South Korea, Aug. 24 (YONHAP)—South and North Korea will resume on Friday the meetings between their parliamentary delegates which came to a deadlock Monday after three rounds of talks seeking to clear the way for full-scale inter-Korea parliamentary talks.

The resumption of the meeting was agreed upon between the chief delegates of the two sides, who met with each other for two hours behind the closed doors at the South Korean pavilion in this truce village.

In the meeting, the Northern side suggested that the fourth round of talks be held Friday. [as received] The Southern chief delegate later informed the North of its decision to accept the proposal.

South Korean chief delegate Pak Chun-kyu, who returned to Seoul immediately after the meeting with his North Korean counterpart, Chon Kum-chol, discussed the North Korean offer with other members of his delegation, as well as parliament leaders, and floor leaders of the ruling and opposition parties before the decision was made to accept it.

Pak, however, did not disclose whether he and Chon made any progress in resolving the differences between the two sides on the format and agenda of the full-scale talks. Their differences on the format and agenda have marred the previous sessions.

We hope the North will bring a more affirmative counterproposal to the fourth talks, Pak said.

An informed source, meanwhile, said the Northern side apparently failed to offer in the chief delegates' meeting a fresh proposal helpful for realizing the full-scale talks.

The source said prospects for realizing the full-scale talks still remain unclear.

Wednesday's meeting was held after the North accepted Pak's last-minute proposal at the third round of talks Monday.

North Korea has continued to call for a joint session of the two Koreas' parliaments with all their members attending to discuss a non-aggression declaration while South Korea has counterproposed that an urgent meeting be held involving a limited number of parliamentary delegates to discuss the upcoming Olympic games.

Seoul has urged Pyongyang to take part in the Seoul Olympics which open Sept. 17, but the latter has said it would boycott the games unless it be allowed to co-host the games.

#### **Further on Proposed Talks**

*SK2408103888 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
1000 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] A fourth preparatory contact for convening North-South parliamentary talks is to be held at 1100 [0100 GMT] on the morning of 26 August in Peace House, in the area of our side at Panmunjom.

In a meeting held today with the attendance of the house leadership, members of our side's delegation to the preparatory contact for North-South parliamentary talks, and floor leaders of the major parties, the National Assembly heard reports on the outcome of an exclusive meeting held this morning at Panmunjom between the senior members of the two sides' delegations from Pak



Chun-kyu, senior member of our side's delegation. The meeting then proposed to the North Korean side a fourth preparatory contact on 26 August.

Our side's proposal was relayed to the North Korean side at 1700 this afternoon through the direct telephone line between the North and South Red Cross Societies. With the North Korean side accepting this, the fourth preparatory contact has been arranged to be held in Peace House at Panmunjom at 1100 on the morning of 26 August.

In a press conference held after the National Assembly meeting, senior member of our side's delegation Pak Chun-kyu, without mentioning a word about what was discussed in his 2-hour closed-door exclusive meeting with Chon Kum-chol, head of the North side's delegation this morning, said that he was expecting an affirmative revised proposal for an initiative for a fourth preparatory contact and that the fourth contact would be held in a manner open to the public as was the case with the past three rounds of contacts.

He added that if the North side wants, the contact could also be held in camera.

**North To Dedicate Church, Invite South Pastors**  
SK2408010188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
24 Aug 88 p 9

[Text] North Korea will dedicate the first Catholic church in Pyongyang at the end of next month, a leading Catholic priest here was quoted as saying.

The Rev. Angelo N. Kim, president of the Bishops' Conference of Korea, was quoted by the weekly PYONGHWA SINMUN as saying that the north may invite Catholic leaders in the south to the dedication ceremony.

The paper also reported that a Protestant church will be built in Pongsu-dong in the Mangyongdae district of Pyongyang.

The construction will be completed at the end of October and there will be a commemorative service in the first week of November, the weekly reported quoting the Rev. Pak Kyong-so, regional director for Asia of the World Council of Churches.

**U.S. Trade Bill Causes 'Deep Disappointment'**  
SK2408073088 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0725 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 24 (YONHAP)—South Korea expressed deep disappointment on Wednesday at the enactment of a U.S. omnibus trade bill saying the measure contains all the protectionist elements that have been the cause of so much concern in many trading countries.

Our government expresses its deep disappointment at the fact that the omnibus trade bill has been finally signed into law by President Reagan with all the protectionist elements which aroused so much concern and protest from Korea and many other trading nations of the world, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said in a statement.

We are particularly concerned with the likely counter-reactions from U.S. trading partners to the protectionist trade policy envisioned in the trade act, which may entail enactment of similar laws or retaliations in kind, thereby creating a confrontational world trading environment, Choe said.

The U.S. law would prove to be detrimental to Korea's efforts to expand its future bilateral trade relationship with the United States in a balanced way, Choe said.

We earnestly hope that the U.S. Government takes into full consideration the concerns expressed by Korea and many other trading nations in this regard, and ensures that the law be implemented in such a way as not to adversely affect ... the smooth growth of the Korea-U.S. trade relationship, Choe added.

Trade and Industry Minister An Pyong-hwa also issued a statement which said the Korean Government worries about the adverse influence stemming from the protectionist elements of the U.S. trade bill and cannot help expressing deep regret over President Reagan's signing the bill into law.

We expect that the U.S. Government will fully consider our concerns and those of other major trading partners and implement the law most prudently, an added.

**Soviet Consular Group Visits Foreign Ministry**  
SK2408002588 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0020 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 24 (YONHAP)—A four-member Soviet consular delegation visited the Foreign Ministry Tuesday to hold talks on facilities and services, including security, for athletes and tourists from the Soviet Union during the Seoul Olympic games.

The delegation, led by Leonid Aleksandrovich Osinkin, a senior counsellor at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived here on Aug. 19 to carry out consular functions for Soviet nationals and their property during the Olympics, slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

In an hour-long meeting with An Hyon-won, director-general of the ministry's Consular Overseas Residents Affairs Bureau, the Soviet delegation requested the ministry help a Soviet vessel, with Soviet Olympic athletes aboard, put in at Incheon port on Sept. 8.

Some 1,500 Soviet nationals are expected to visit Seoul for the games, including a 784-member official delegation with 625 athletes, the second largest contingent after that of the United States.

The Soviet consular delegation has opened a temporary consular office at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel in Seoul. The consular delegation is scheduled to leave Seoul on Oct. 10.

**USSR Magazine Interviews Kim Yong-sam**  
*SK2008235688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
21 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, who is on a visit to Japan, yesterday had an exclusive interview with a Soviet magazine. Kim's aides revealed that Kim had the interview with Vladimir Ousyannikov, a correspondent of THE NEW TIMES, at the New Otani Hotel in Tokyo, where Kim was staying.

THE NEW TIMES is a weekly magazine which is distributed in 29 countries, according to the aides.

The aides said that the Soviet magazine asked for the interview because Kim's proposal for the organization of a parliamentarians league of six Northeast Asian countries was a response to the Vladivostok declaration by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in July in 1986.

**Korean Embassy Grants Visas to JSP Reporters**  
*SK2408005588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
24 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] The Korean Embassy in Japan granted entry visas for four reporters of the Japan Communist Party organ Akahata, including its sports editor Osamu Kochima for their coverage of the Seoul Olympics.

It was the first time that the Korean government allowed members of the JCP to visit Korea.

The reporters will fly into Seoul Sept. 10 and stay here until Oct. 4 to cover the Sept. 17-Oct. 2 Games.

Officials at the Foreign Ministry said the embassy granted their entry visas in line with the governments policy to open the Games to any one from any country, though the JCP has an unfriendly attitude towards the government of Korea.

**Talks With New Zealand on Beef Imports End**  
*SK2008005988 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0042 GMT 20 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP)—South Korea and New Zealand ended two days of talks Friday with no agreement on Seoul importing beef from Wellington, the Foreign Ministry said.

At the talks held here, the Korean side said the time is not yet appropriate for it to import more beef from New Zealand, citing increased import commitments of other foreign beef.

Bowing to strong U.S. pressure for wider access of U.S. agricultural products to the Korean market, South Korea decided to import 14,500 tons of foreign beef this year.

The New Zealand delegation demanded that Korea fully open its domestic beef market in accordance with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

**South, Australia To Form Joint Maritime Panel**  
*SK2308015788 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0044 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 23 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Australia have agreed to form a joint consultative committee on maritime transport beginning next year, the Korea Maritime and Port Administration said Tuesday.

The agreement was reached in Korea-Australia maritime talks held recently in Australia to strengthen cooperation between Seoul and Canberra in the maritime transport field, administration officials said.

In the talks, Australia pledged to support Korea's position concerning a recent allegation by the European Community (EC) that a Korean shipping company is setting unfair freight rates on a Europe-Australia sea route, the officials said.

The Australian side also said it will help Korean shipping firms secure transport services on a Japan-Australia sea route.

The oceanic country expressed disapproval, however, toward a Korean request for a bilateral maritime agreement, saying that members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) usually do not sign two-way agreements, according to the officials.

**Iran, Iraq Invite Ministers to Industrial Fairs**  
*SK2008022788 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
0214 GMT 20 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 20 (YONHAP)—Iran and Iraq have invited South Korean cabinet members to attend industrial fairs in their respective countries in September and November, government sources said Saturday.

Babak Lavaie, commercial attache at the Iranian Embassy in Seoul, delivered his government's invitation to send a cabinet member such as the energy-resources minister or construction minister to an international fair slated for Sept. 12-25 in Tehran, the sources said.

The invitation came when Lavaie visited the energy ministry and other ministries on Wednesday, the source added.

Iraq expressed hope recently that the Korean Government will send a cabinet minister-level official to the Baghdad International Fair to be held in November, the sources said.

The Iranian official was quoted as saying that his government will arrange an opportunity to explain the nation's post-war reconstruction plan to the Korean side when one or more Korean Government ministers visit the fair in Tehran, the sources said.

The requests by the two war-torn countries are an apparent result of their desire to induce Korea's technology, manpower and capital for their reconstruction projects, the sources said.

Iran and Iraq are known to have conveyed their intention to invite the Korean ministers of energy, construction and trade and industry, the source said.

The Iran and Iraq Governments intend to arrange a meeting with the Korean energy minister to discuss a possible expansion of Korea's imports of their oil in connection with their efforts to secure rehabilitation funds, and the Korean trade and industry minister to discuss the supply of necessary materials for the reconstruction projects, the sources said.

The Korean government has yet to determine which ministers will travel to the two countries, but plans to send working-level officials in advance before deciding the matter, the sources said.

Meanwhile, another government source said there is a very good possibility that Energy Minister Yi Pong-so will go to Iran in September and Trade and Industry Minister An Pyong-hwa to Iraq in November.

Iran and Iraq plan to carry out reconstruction projects worth an estimated 80 billion U.S. dollars. Some Korean business analysts estimate that Korean contractors could obtain some 20 percent of the total projects, or around 15 billion dollars worth.

#### **Government Seeks Article 8 IMF Status**

SK2108011788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
21 Aug 88 p 6

[Text] The government has decided to join member countries in article eight of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) within the year as a first step in the liberalization of foreign exchange transactions, sources at the Finance Ministry said yesterday.

With the acquisition of article-eight membership of the powerful watchdog on the movement of global currencies, the sources said, the government also seeks a large-scale cutback on the current concentrated exchange rate system from next year.

At present, the nation is a member in the article of the IMF which allows restrictions on foreign exchange transactions as a means to avoid deficits in the current account.

As the government plans to liberalize foreign exchange transactions in the early 1990s, the recognition of IMF's article eight will quicken the plan.

The sources said that the government has decided to acquire a membership in article eight of the international monetary watchdog before the end of this year in consideration of the continuing current account surplus since 1986.

Current, 62 of the 151 member countries of the IMF abide by article eight.

When the nation recognizes article eight, the won will be subject to inter-changeability as an international currency.

The nation will also be prohibited from adopting a dual exchange rate system which allows separate rates different from the official rate.

On the other hand, countries which abide by article 14 of the IMF, mostly developing countries suffering current account deficits, are provisionally permitted to control the flow of foreign exchange.

It had been generally expected that the government would soon file an application to attain article eight status with the IMF.

As a result, the flow of foreign exchange will be almost deregulated early next year.

#### **Daily Assails Suppression of Student Talks**

SK2008024888 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN  
in Korea 17 Aug 88 p 4

[Editorial: "How Long Will 'Reunification' Be Kicked Around—There is Only One Road for the Government and Students to Take"]

[Text] We are so ashamed of ourselves that we are afraid to look up at the skies. The very day we marked the 43d anniversary of our liberation from the brutal colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, approximately 5,000 people from across the country, including students from over 130 universities, off-stage personages, and citizen-observers held a meeting on the campus of Yonsei University to inaugurate a march to attend the North-South student talks. As their plan for the 10 June



North-South student talks were thwarted with tear gas and mercilessly trampled under military boots, these people were now determined to make their second attempt on 15 August a success at any cost. The resolve of these people represents the unanimous desire of the majority of the people who want to make the 44th anniversary of national division the first year of an era of reunification. This undertaking of national proportions is so solemn and noble that it strikes a responsive chord even in the hearts of those who have not seen it with their eyes.

When the chairman of the National Federation of University Student Representatives wrapped large national flags around the 12-member student delegation and embraced the leader of the delegation after handing him earth and stones brought from Paengnoktam, the crater on top of Mt Halla, wrapped in a white cloth, the participants in the meeting could hardly control themselves and they all wept. Members of the delegation, after writing "Reunification of the Country" with their blood, put on their waists a white sash and left for Panmunjom, where their fellow youths were waiting for them. Even before they could advance a mere 50 meters, they were showered with tear gas and beaten up by a group of policemen nicknamed "White Skeleton." Look at the political thugs who kicked the young men who tied themselves with a white cloth as if to symbolize the bitter grief of national division! Why would anyone want to beat up the young men who neither offered resistance nor attempted to escape while carrying out their "march toward reunification"?

Almost at the same time, President No Tae-u proposed to "North Korea's President Kim Il-song a meeting for talks at an earliest possible date in order to substantially promote national unity, according to the desire of the 60 million fellow countrymen," in his speech at a ceremony held at the Independence Hall located in Chonwon County, South Chungchong Province, marking the anniversary of national liberation. As he explained in his 7 July declaration and as was repeated again in his speech on this day, the northern part of the Korean peninsula is no longer a puppet. Rather, it is a party to "unity." By officially using the title of president in referring to Kim Il-song, President No has recognized the political force that does exist in North Korea as a regime. This is an expression of the two-state-and-one-people perception. The students and off-stage movement organizations seek to meet face to face and talk with their fellow countrymen with whom they have been separated for so long, before anything else, to join these two states together again as one. Although the ruling forces have monopolized debates on reunification over the past 40 years, nothing has been achieved to do with reunification, and more often the reunification question was put to bad use by those seeking to secure their stay in power. As a result, the people sought to untangle the tangled reunification question on their own. If President No, who represents his government, genuinely hopes for reunification, the road he will have to take toward this end is not different

from the one chosen by the students. The government should immediately discontinue kicking "reunification" around, which makes us blush with shame at the thought of foreigners seeing the kicking. What meaning will the Olympics have, if they are hosted in a manner that looks good only in appearance amid the raging barbarous antihistory acts as such?

#### **No Renews Call for 'Perfect Security'**

SK2408003388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
24 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u yesterday renewed a call for "perfect security" for all participants in the Seoul Olympics, stressing that the success or failure of the sports event will rest with the security during the Games.

He gave the directive after receiving a briefing on the preparation of airtight security for the Olympics from Home Minister Yi Chun-ku, Defense Minister O Chapok, Sports Minister Cho Sang-ho, Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) president Pak Se-chik, and Seoul mayor Kim Yong-nae at Chongwadae.

President No voiced his satisfaction with the close cooperation against terrorism between Korea and friendly nations, including the United States, according to presidential spokesman Yi Su-chong.

No thanked security-related personnel for their devoted efforts, calling for their beefed-up vigilant posture "until the moment the Olympic flame is put out."

Pointing out that a great deal of elements are exposed to terrorism, including ships from Communist countries and foodstuffs, No accented that a water-tight security cannot be possible without participation and cooperation of all people.

"It is most important that the people have a sense of participation in the Olympics in a consensus that they will make the Seoul Olympics a success," No said.

#### **Kim Tae-chung, Kim Yong-sam To Talk With No**

SK2408004388 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
24 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Exclusive talks between President No Tae-u and opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam will be held upon their return to Seoul as the two Kims are ready to accept No's proposals.

In Manila, spokesman Yi Sang-su of the Party for Peace and Democracy told reporters that Kim Tae-chung would accept the proposal though he has not yet received it.

In the first exclusive talk, if arranged, the PPD president will urge No to refresh his will to eradicate the authoritarian legacy of the previous Chon Tu-hwan government and pursue democracy, Yi said.

Kim is likely to renew demands for the release of political prisoners and fact-finding about the bloody military suppression of popular uprisings in Kwangju in May 1980.

In Tokyo, Kim Yong-sam said that he also feels it necessary to talk with No, when asked whether he would accept a dialogue offer.

Talking points will be cooperation between the rival parties for a successful Olympic Games, the post-Olympic political situation and the government's enhanced efforts to improve the legal status of Korean residents in Japan.

He is further to ask the President to help realize his ambitious idea, put forward in Japan, for the formation of a parliamentary committee with members from six Northeast Asian countries, he said.

Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam arrived in Seoul yesterday evening, winding up a four-day and a six-day visit to the Philippines and Japan, respectively.

No began a series of exclusive talks with opposition leaders with a luncheon meeting with Kim Chong-pil, president of the third opposition new Democratic Republican Party Monday.

He and Kim Chong-pil discussed wide-ranging issues including a political truce during the Olympic period.

Formal proposals for the talks with the other two Kims will be made upon their home coming, Chongwadae officials said earlier.

#### **Kim Tae-chung Wants Meeting**

SK2408015988 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0117 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 24 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung said Tuesday that he will positively consider meeting with President No Tae-u if such a meeting is proposed.

I have not yet received any offer from President No Tae-u for an individual meeting with him. However, as for me, I intend to positively consider accepting such a proposal because a meeting with No is seen as beneficial at the moment, Kim said.

Kim, president of the No. One opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), made the remarks at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport upon his return from a five-day visit to the Philippines.

No plans to discuss overall political matters soon in separate meetings with Kim and another opposition leader, Kim Yong-sam, president of the No. Two opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), following a meeting Monday with Kim Chong-pil, president of the No. Three opposition New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP).

Kim Yong-sam also responded positively to the idea of an individual meeting with President No, saying, I am going to accept any such offer at any moment, adding that I will exchange views at the meeting with the president on diplomatic matters such as the idea of establishing a council of lawmakers of six Northeast Asian nations which I proposed in Japan.

Concerning an interim evaluation of No's government which No promised during his presidential campaign last year to conduct sometime after the Seoul Olympics, Kim Yong-sam said, the president should keep his promise. However, we will not utilize the test as an opportunity to overthrow the government.

Kim's remarks came during a news conference when he arrived at Kimpo Airport after a seven-day visit to Japan.

Kim Tae-chung, referring to the stalemated inter-Korean parliamentary talks, said, it is regrettable that the ongoing talks have made no progress. And individual contacts between the chiefs of the South and North delegations seem to be undesirable.

He added that he had no idea how the talks could result in a meeting of the two delegations' chiefs.

Kim also said it is desirable for the four South Korean party leaders to meet and discuss steps to promote the stalemated inter-Korean parliamentary talks.

#### **Dates Proposed for Talks**

SK2408075588 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0750 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 24 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u will hold separate luncheon meetings with opposition leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to discuss overall state affairs, a political source said Wednesday.

No's meeting with Kim Tae-chung, president of the No. One opposition Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), will be held in the presidential residence on Aug. 31. The president is expected to meet with Kim Yong-sam, president of the No. Two opposition Reunification Democratic Party, around Friday, the source said.

No met with Kim Chong-pil, president of the No. Three opposition New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP), on Monday, and discussed such issues as political stability during the Seoul Olympic games and national reunification.

Asked about the possibility of No inviting him for separate talks, Kim Yong-sam said he will accept the invitation at any time, if President No proposes such a meeting as part of the separate meetings with the heads of the three opposition parties.

In the meeting, I will take up such issues as ways to vitalize Seoul's northward diplomatic policy and forming a consultative committee for parliamentarians of six nations—South and North Korea, the United States, Japan, China and the Soviet Union Kim said.

Kim Tae-chung said he will positively consider the projected meeting. I think such a meeting will be useful, Kim added.

#### **Assets of Opposition Leaders Draw Interest**

SK1908231688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
20 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] The "Two Kims"—Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam—offered themselves up to gossip around political circles this week by suddenly making public a list of their personal property, worth far less than had been widely speculated.

Kim Tae-chung registered a list of his assets totaling around 340 million won (about \$500,000) at the National Assembly secretariat. Kim Yong-sam followed suit, putting his property at 470 million won (about \$700,000).

Their voluntary revelation was apparently aimed at putting the lid on milling speculation about their wealth and to counter the continuing threats from the ruling camp to expose their "financial scandals" in the Assembly.

Contrary to their hope, the revelation further spawned speculation, leading the general public to concur with the ruling camp's assertion that the two Kims were lying about the scale of their personal wealth.

The government party claimed that it has secured seven items of evidence to prove that the two Kims misused part of political funds for their personal gain, not for the party's operational expenses or campaigning for the elections.

The ruling party says Kim Yong-sam spent most of the political funds, which he personally collected from parliamentarian candidates and general supporters, in running the party and assisting hopeful candidates in the past legislative election.

But the ruling camp alleges that Kim Tae-chung "monopolized" the enormous funds which he collected from individual supporters through on-line bank accounts, as well as from the aspirants for Assembly seats.

The governing camp insists it also has evidence that the two Kims invested political funds in stocks and real estate amounting to more than 10 billion won. It says it is only natural to investigate scandals involving two opposition leaders when the opposition seeks to probe the irregularities of the Chon Tu-hwan administration.

Most of Kim's personal assets were obtained in the 1960s and they were laid bare to the press after calculating their value according to the present prevailing market price, according to an aide to Kim.

Kim Tae-chung's house in the Tonggyo-dong is co-owned by him and his first son Hong-il. The main house of 80-pyong (one pyong equals 3.3 square meters) over consists of one-floor Korean-style living room and one private library for Kim. The main house is registered in the name of Hong-il.

There is also a two-story building detached from the main house. It is owned by Kim Tae-chung and is being used for an office and parking lots.

The Tonggyo-dong house was renovated after Kim returned home in 1985 from his self-exile in the United States. The Tonggyo-dong house is valued at 250 million won in terms of market price but it is registered in an official document for only 108 million won.

Kim's wife Yi Hui-ho personally owns a 130-pyong lot (market price: 130 million won) in Youngdungpo, and 2,000-pyong lot (market price: 60 million won) in Hwasong, Kyonggi-do. All the land was purchased in 1968 when Kim was a lawmaker.

Kim Yong-sam and his wife Son Myong-sun reported to the National Assembly secretariat that their personal assets total 470 million won but his aides said that Kim and his sons and daughters have a combined personal asset totalling 800 million won.

Kim strongly denied the milling rumors that he secretly has a luxurious house in Hannam-dong. Kim himself said it is either a total rumor or black propaganda.

Kim Yong-sam said he is very proud that he possesses only a modest home and about 10 million won in cash although he has been in politics for more than 40 years.

#### **Administration Refuses Assembly Data Request**

SK2208005888 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0052 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (YONHAP)—The government has decided to reject National Assembly requests calling for it to submit to parliament reports concerning alleged scandals during the government of former President Chon Tu-hwan including a record of Chon's personal assets, a ruling party official said Monday.

The decision followed requests by the assembly special panels probing the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising and alleged corruption during Chon's seven-year rule. The government notified the ruling Democratic Justice Party of the decision.

The government refused to submit 38 items including reports or records, mostly concerning Chon and his relatives. Among the items were Chon's personal property records, details on the financial sources of two billion won (2.8 million U.S. dollars) which Chon funneled to the controversial Ilhae Foundation set up in his honor during his presidency.

The government said it could not turn over such materials to the National Assembly because the information concerns personal matters and private enterprises' corporate secrets and such an action would violate their legal right to privacy, the official said.

The materials also include financial sources and other details of acquisitions by Chon's father-in-law, Yi Kyu-tong, the personal history of Chon's elder brother, Chon Ki-hwan, and records on the personal assets of Chon's 26 relatives.

The government move is expected to cause a new dispute between the ruling and opposition parties whose relations have already been embroiled in controversy over the investigative activities into the alleged corruption during Chon's administration.

The opposition parties have vowed to subpoena Chon to testify before the special panels on his alleged irregularities and his role in suppressing the Kwangju uprising. The ruling party has strongly opposed such a move saying that subpoenaing Chon would be out of step with protocol.

#### Further on Decision

SK2108001788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
21 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] The administration has decided not to comply with the Assembly's request for a number of items of official data necessary for the parliamentary investigation of "irregularities in the Fifth Republic," it was learned yesterday.

In particular, the administration would not provide the House special committee probing misdeeds in the past government with any material concerning former president Chon Tu-hwan's donation of 2,050 million won to the Ilhae Foundation.

How Chon raised the money for the establishment of the research organization, which was originally intended to be personally managed by Chon, is one of the main subjects of the committee's probe.

The foundation has assets of over 30 billion won, donated voluntarily or involuntarily by major business firms, another subject of probe by the special committee.

In principle, the government will not release any data which belongs to the categories of purely personal matters, private business affairs and individual performance records of public servants.

The decision will soon be officially delivered to the Assembly, an administration source said yesterday.

"There can be no argument that the administration should faithfully comply with the Assembly's request for material. Yet, we have to be cautious in establishing a precedent in this affair as there has been no such practice to date," the source said.

"It will be simply absurd if the state has to investigate purely private affairs of individuals and companies and report the result to the Assembly. Besides, the request for such an errand as the submission of family register copies is definitely unreasonable," the source said.

Among the data the administration will not supply to the Assembly is a table comparing ex-president Chon's private property at the time of his inauguration and that at the time of his retirement.

Others include the personal data of Chon Ki-kwan, older brother of the ex-president and a chronological report on his activities during the Fifth Republic days.

The Assembly special committee had also asked the administration to submit to it registration copies of the land housing the tombs of the ex-president's parents and a report on the transactions by Yi Kyu-tong, father-in-law of the ex-president, for the acquisition of a farm in Kyonggi-do.

It had further demanded copies of the family registration documents of 27 members of the Chon clan and data on their overseas travel during the past eight years. All of which material will not be supplied to the Assembly.

Besides, the administration will not comply with the committee's request for the full documentation of the screening for promotion of all senior police officials of the rank of superintendent or above.

#### Chon Probe Panel Outlines Inspection Plans

SK2408045488 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0418 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 24 (YONHAP)—Members of a National Assembly special panel probing alleged financial scandals during the government of former President Chon Tu-hwan will inspect on Wednesday the controversial Ilhae Foundation set up by Chon.



The opposition-controlled ad hoc committee also decided to conduct an on-site inspection next Monday of Chongnamdae, a presidential summer retreat located near Daechong Lake in central Korea. The opposition claims that Chongnamdae is an extravagant facility.

The panel agreed during a plenary session to the on-site probes of the two facilities after heated debate between the panel's ruling party members and those of the opposition parties over procedures for the inspection.

The opposition panel members, noting that military guards blocked their entry to Chongnamdae on Aug. 12, demanded that the government apologize for the guards' action before the panel set a time for the inspection.

After lengthy debate, the panel agreed to hear reports from government officials on the retreat before launching the on-site probe.

The presidential retreat has emerged as a focal point, along with Ilhae, of alleged irregularities subject to the panel's investigation.

The Ilhae Foundation, originally named after the former President's pen name, was renamed the Sejong Institute after Chon stepped down as president.

Ilhae, located in Songnam City near Seoul, was set up during Chon's Presidency with funds totaling about 70 million dollars, including 2.7 million dollars contributed by Chon himself.

The opposition has claimed that the funds were raised illegally and that the former president tried to use part of the foundation's facilities as his personal office and private residence after he retired from the Presidency. The administration of President No Tae-u has neither confirmed nor denied the opposition's allegation.

Meanwhile, nearly two weeks have passed since military guards prevented the panel members from gaining access to Chongnamdae on Aug. 12.

The government has said that security reasons prevented it from accepting the panel's request to inspect the retreat because Chongnamdae is not merely a summer retreat but the official facility often used by the president during his summer vacation.

The opposition, however, criticized the government action as a head-on challenge to the people's will to eradicate the legacy of alleged irregularities during Chon's Presidency.

Political tensions have already been building between the ruling party and the three opposition parties over probing the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising and alleged corruption during Chon's Presidency.

The rival parties appeared to have reached a tacit agreement on a political truce to take effect before and during the Seoul Olympics, slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

The parties' move followed mounting public pressure calling on them to refrain from marring the games by engaging in excessive controversy over political issues.

The opposition camp, however, has yet to clarify its stance on the political truce, only saying that the investigative activities into the alleged irregularities should not be halted as long as they do not disrupt the games' success.

#### Panel To Visit Ilhae Institute

SK2408011988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 24 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] The parliamentary special committee on the Fifth Republic scandals plans to visit the Ilhae Foundation today to investigate irregularities and scandals surrounding the foundation located in Songnam, Kyonggi-do.

In a meeting yesterday, the panel had a heated debate on who masterminded the so-called cover-up of the presidential facilities in the Chollanam-do governor's residence in Kwangju.

Panelists from the opposition parties called for punishment against Chollanam-do Gov. Mun Chang-su and others involved in the controversy.

Before the panel's probe team visited the governor's official residence on Aug. 11, the President's exclusive facilities at the residence, including luxurious furniture, folding screens and television sets, were replaced with moderate ones, the opposition panelists charged.

They insisted that the replacement of luxurious facilities was made on orders from the government's higher ranking apparatus.

But panelists belonging to the ruling Democratic Justice Party said the replacement resulted from a mistake by a low-level civil servant who tried to clean the governor's residence before the parliamentary probe team arrived.

The opposition panelists, however, said they cannot believe the official in the Chollanam-do provincial office alone decided to move the furniture and other presidential facilities some 200m away just to clean the residence.

Under the law on testimony and appraisal at the National Assembly, anyone who hinders the Assembly investigation or testimony is subject to up to one year of imprisonment or a fine of up to 5,000,000 won.

Meanwhile, the ad hoc panel decided to resume investigation of Chongnamdae, the presidential summer villa near Chongju, Chungchongpuk-do.

On Aug. 12, the panel's probe team was to visit Chongnamdae, but was blocked at the entrance of the villa by security guards, only to return to Seoul.

The panel plans to visit Chongnamdae again Monday, after hearing the government's explanation about the Aug. 12 refusal of the panel's investigation.

In addition, the panel condemned the government for refusing to hand in 38 materials the panel asked for in regard to the property of former President Chon Tu-hwan and other issues.

Opposition panelists called for punishment against the government officials involved according to the law on testimony and appraisal at the Assembly.

**Imprisonment Sought for Chon Kyong-hwan**  
*SK2208124088 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
1200 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 22 (YONHAP)—The Seoul prosecution demanded 15 years' imprisonment and a penalty of about 4.84 million U.S. dollars for Chon Kyong-hwan, the younger brother of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

In the fifth court session for Chon, 46, at the Seoul District Criminal Court, the prosecution said the irregularities by Chon and the Saemaul Undong (new village movement) headquarters provoked the people's wrath more than any other case in the past.

Chon, ex-chancellor of the headquarters, was arrested 145 days ago on charges of eight crimes, including dereliction of duty and embezzlement.

Chon, abusing his position as a younger brother of the president, embezzled a large amount of public funds, raised by the people's donations and taxes, and amassed a fortune, prosecutor Yi Myong-chae said in calling for Chon's sentencing.

The crimes by Chon and his followers were monstrous and reckless in their disregard of the law, Yi said. Irrespective of rank, those who committed crimes should be punished, and that is the ideal of the Sixth Republic.

During the past court sessions, Chon denied charges of influence-peddling and accepting bribes, even though he said he received 200 million won (about 276,000 dollars) from private companies.

The accused showed no signs of repentance, and denied having committed the crimes, Yi added. Nothing can lessen his guilt.

**Assemblyman Threatens Indictment of Officials**  
*SK2108001388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 21 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] A parliamentary investigative committee yesterday dispatched a four-member delegation to the official residence of the governor of Chollanam-do in Kwangju to probe the reported cover-up of ex-President Chon's facilities in the residence.

When the reported cover-up proves true, the opposition parties will indict those relevant officials, said Rep. Yi Ki-taek, chairman of the National Assembly special committee probing irregularities of the Fifth Republic.

It was reported that exclusive presidential facilities in the governor's residence, including luxurious furniture, pictures and folding screens, were replaced with "moderate" things before the Assembly investigative panel members visited the residence on Aug. 11.

After a meeting with the panel's vice chairmen, Yi said the panel will also demand punishment against Minister of Home Affairs Yi Chun-ku and Mun Chang-su, governor of Chollanam-do if the report turns out to be true.

The panel chairman also said his special committee will call for an explanation and apology from those responsible for managing Chongnamdae, or the presidential summer villa near Chongju, Chungchongpuk-do, for hindering the ad hoc panel's probe of the villa on Aug. 12.

Under the law governing testimony and appraisal in the Assembly, anyone who hinders the parliamentary investigation is subject to imprisonment of up to one year or a fine up to 5 million won.

**Chon's Wife Intends To Stay at 'Saesaedae'**  
*SK2408003188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
24 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] Former first lady Yi Sun-cha has bared her intention to hold on to her position as chairman of the "Saesaedae" Foundation until the time when her name is cleared of all smears.

In a recent meeting with about 130 members of the non-profit organization she leads, she reportedly said she could not sleep soundly these days because of the "undeserving" criticism levelled against her.

Violently reacting to public criticism, she said she had tried to perform her duty as the First lady quietly without making a show of it.

No sooner had her husband left Chongwadae than all kinds of criticism broke forth, she said, adding that she is being driven into a corner by the ruling of the masses.

She said that she regretted having worked "silently" without rattling along drumming and trumpeting, now that things have developed this way.

In answer to questions by the Saesaedae members, the former first lady continued to refer to her husband as the President.

As for the trial of her brother-in-law, Chong Kyong-hwan, she said he found himself incapacitated by a web of laws as he is all thumbs when it comes to accounting.

She said he is too humane, indicating she felt he is gullible, according to members of the non-profit organization who took part in the gathering.

They said the former first lady was very excited throughout the 70-minute session, spending almost half of the time talking about her recent life after leaving Chongwadae.

The main business line of Saesaedae is to help children suffering heart problems. The organization is under a barrage of criticism for having "forced" donations out of businessmen.

**Choe Willing To Meet Assembly Panel Leaders**  
*SK2408004588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES*  
*in English 24 Aug 88 p 2*

[Text] Former president Choe Kyu-ha has expressed his willingness to meet assistant chairmen of the National Assembly special panel investigating the 1980 Kwangju uprising with regard to his testimony at the committee.

In a letter to committee chairman Mun Tong-hwan Monday, Choe, who was in the presidency during the political tumults in 1980, attached a string that he will meet them only when the four assistant chairmen, representing major political parties, visit him.

The opposition camp has earlier decided to demand testimonies of Choe in connection with the tragic Kwangju uprising, in which official statistics said 191 people died.

The four assistant chairmen yesterday discussed if they would hear Choe's testimony at the plenary session of the panel scheduled on Aug. 28.

**Media's Support During Student Talks Welcomed**  
*SK1908231088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 20 Aug 88 p 2*

[From the "Out and About" column: "Helpful media"]

[Text] Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae lauded the mass media for their support concerning the proposed south-north student talks.

During a cabinet meeting Thursday, Yi said the mass media seemed to fully understand the government's position and have educated the public on the issue.

"This indicates that they have expectations for the government. Government officials have to work harder to meet such expectations," he said.

The prime minister said the positive attitude of the press is one of the five new phenomena witnessed recently, which were not observed during student demonstrations last year.

The others are the decreased use of tear gas and increased number of injured riot policemen, the cool reaction of citizens, the changed attitudes of politicians and the emergence of public consensus that contacts between south and north Korea be limited to the government.

**Students Set Up League Against Radicalism**  
*SK2308015988 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
*23 Aug 88 p 3*

[Text] A Students' League for Liberal Democracy has been inaugurated on the campus of Tongsong Boys' High School in Seoul for the achievement of unification based on free democracy.

Participated in by about 300 students from 72 universities across the nation on Saturday, promoters of the league assailed recent student activities arguing that they were tainted by the ideology of revolution through violence.

Under the specious slogan of freedom and democracy, the nation's students are being made a tool of revolution by a segment of radical students, they argued.

With regard to the issue of national unification, the league made the point that it cannot be monopolized by any strata of society since the life and death of the nation hinges on it.

The league went on to say in a statement that the grave issue can be properly solved only on the basis of national consensus.

Then the statement said national unification is an ideal that can be made feasible only after a genuine free democratic rule is established in both parts of the divided peninsula.

Yi Tong-uk, 28, a junior in the physics department of Sogang University, who is the chairman of the league said that a total of 1,700 students had joined the league from 72 universities, wishing to make it clear that no political and religious organizations are behind the league.



**Korean-Americans Deported for Street Rallies**

SK2408003788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
24 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] Two Korean-Americans were ousted last week after police arrested them for their political activities here, the Justice Ministry reported yesterday.

The Justice Ministry deported Yi Hui-yong, 31, and Yi Sang-yon, 22, both members of the U.S.-based Korean Youth Association, on a Korean Air flight to the United States Thursday, last week.

They were booked for having participated in street rallies initiated by activist students in South Korea.

**Counterfeit U.S. Dollars Circulating**

SK1908231288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
20 Aug 88 p 3

[Text] A large number of fake dollars have been found circulating in the nation in recent months amid the arrival of a growing number of foreigners in connection with the Seoul Olympics, it was learned yesterday.

According to the police, the production of the counterfeit dollars is so careful that it is difficult to tell the fake from real ones.

In connection with the circulation of the funny money, the police are working out special measures to check the in-flow of dollars and other foreign currencies as well as traveller's check.

The police already distributed some 120,000 leaflets explaining how to tell fake foreign bank notes from real ones to major tourist hotels, department stores and souvenir shops.

The fake foreign currency is presumed to have made its way into the nation in the hands of foreign tourists or members of foreign criminal organizations.

Most of the counterfeit currency is reported to have been found at major hotels or shops in Itaewon which have large numbers of foreign visitors.

Police also suspect that all the faked foreign currency in circulation was printed by foreign criminal organizations, judging from the exquisite production.

According to the Korea Exchange Bank, 54 cases of faked U.S. bills involving some \$5,000 were detected as of the end of June this year.

The number of cases this year represents a rise of 80 percent compared to the 38 cases registered in the corresponding period of last year, it said.

Besides these, seven other cases of fake dollar bills were reported to the police during the first half of this year. Police said that the actual number of counterfeit dollar cases would be far higher than official statistics.

## Burma

### Demonstrations Continue Throughout Country

#### Details of Moulmein Shooting

BK2308162888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1602 GMT  
22 Aug 88

[Text] Rangoon, Aug 23 (AFP)—Security forces opened fire on demonstrators in the southern town of Moulmein, state-run Radio Rangoon said here Tuesday.

The radio said security forces opened fired late Monday as they were being attacked by demonstrators aboard four trucks.

The demonstrators later reacted by stealing weapons from customs agents and pushing a customs van into water, the radio said, without elaborating.

It did not say if there were any casualties in the incident.

Unofficial sources contacted in Moulmein, 120 kilometres (74 miles) southeast of Rangoon, said the shooting left 31 people dead and 80 wounded. The report could not be confirmed.

The sources said hundreds of demonstrators reacted to the shooting by setting fire to government buildings and the homes of local officials.

They said some 20 demonstrators had occupied Kyaik-lote Pagoda in Moulmein since protests began in early August, using it as a base for their protests for an end to single-party rule in Burma.

Local officials convinced them to leave on August 17 by telling them that a parliamentary meeting in Rangoon two days later would answer their demands, the sources said.

But Attorney General Maung Maung, appointed new state president and party leader Friday, defended the single-party system in his acceptance speech.

The demonstrators in Moulmein tried to get back into the pagoda on Saturday and Sunday but were blocked by Army troops, the sources said.

Crowds began to gather at the base of the pagoda, which is on a hill, and began to threaten the soldiers, they said.

Tension continued to mount until Monday night, when troops opened fire.

The sources said they fired on the order of a junior officer, without receiving orders from the military commander of the Southeast Command, Brigadier General Nyan Lin.

The clash was the first official mention of violence in mass anti-government demonstrations against new Burmese leader Maung Maung which began Monday in several cities along with a general strike in Rangoon.

A harsh crackdown on nationwide demonstrations from August 8 to August 12 left more than 1,000 people dead, according to diplomats here.

The protests forced the resignation of hardliner Sein Lwin who had succeeded General Ne Win, Burma's authoritarian ruler for 26 years, at the end of July.

#### Over 100,000 Demonstrate in Rangoon

BK2308134888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1330 GMT  
23 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Aug 23 (AFP)—More than 100,000 people took to the streets of Rangoon Tuesday as nationwide protests swelled against new Burmese leader Maung Maung and the 26-year-old authoritarian rule he represents, eye-witnesses said. [passage omitted]

The demonstrations were peaceful, with groups representing a broad spectrum of society marching under banners identifying them as workers, residents of a particular neighborhood or members of a profession, the witnesses said.

They estimated that more than 100,000 demonstrators took part in Tuesday's rallies and marches.

Reports received from the northern town of Mandalay said railway workers had joined in the general strike Tuesday and that there were no trains between Mandalay and Rangoon, 600 kms (370 miles) apart.

(The protestors' demands include a referendum to change Burma's single-party rule to a multi-party democracy, abolishing the Burma Socialist Program Party General Ne Win set up in 1962 and for the Army to defend the nation instead of the party, Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok said.

(The diplomats said they did not see how any government could survive such huge waves of popular protest with one saying: "The message is clear. The people are demanding change and they are determined to get it."

(They said the government had told its troops enforcing martial law in the capital since August 3 not to interfere as its tactic was to let the demonstrators wear themselves out.

(But the diplomats said this was also the tactic of the demonstrators, who seek to disrupt the ailing economy. They said there were reports of a strike from Monday in the defense industry and plans for further demonstrations.) [passage omitted]

In Rangoon, the demonstrators started to disperse at 5 p.m. (1030 GMT) Tuesday in a day which apparently passed without incident, witnesses reported. [passage omitted]

Diplomatic and Burmese analysts said the scene Tuesday was bigger in scope and dimension than that of August 8 when the first general strike was called.

The security forces maintained a low profile, witnesses said, adding that the military guarded important buildings including banks and cordoned off city hall but otherwise gave crowds freedom of movement.

The demonstrators plan to continue Wednesday, the day a public opinion commission opens to solicit views on questions relating to politics, the economy, public administration and general matters, reliable sources said. [passage omitted]

The daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San, Aung San Suu Kyi, called Tuesday for another massive rally Friday in leaflets handed out by demonstrators, witnesses said.

They said Aung San Suu Kyi had called for a mass rally to be held Friday morning at the Thein Dyu sports ground near the Royal Lakes in central Rangoon.

In a leaflet she urged all government employees to join the rally wearing their departmental uniforms.

(In Bangkok reports were received that former Burmese Premier U Nu had offered to mediate between students and the Rangoon government.

(But Rangoon-based diplomats reached from Bangkok said the anti-government demonstrators had not yet come up with a leader, despite their mushrooming numbers.)

#### **Further Report on Rangoon Protest**

*BK2308143688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] There were demonstrations and slogan chanting by crowds in some parts of Rangoon this morning. The crowds dispersed peacefully in the evening.

Crowds begin to gather around Rangoon General Hospital beginning at 0800 today. Some writers and artists came and delivered speeches, and the numbers grew to about 1,000 at about 0900. The crowds, joined by about 100 uniformed doctors and nurses from the Rangoon General Hospital, left the hospital and marched along Bogyoke Street and Shwedagon Pagoda and Anawratha Roads and gathered in front of the U.S. Embassy on Merchant Street.

Similarly, a crowd of about 200 people headed by about 50 lawyers from the Bar Council left Barr Street at about 0930 and marched toward the U.S. Embassy. They arrived there at about 1000.

When the two groups merged in front of the U.S. Embassy on Merchant Street, speeches were delivered. The strength of the crowds then grew to about 4,000. At about noon, the mobs marched along the main roads in the city and their numbers grew to about 10,000, including onlookers.

A group of about 1,000 people, with writers and artists among them, returned to the front of Rangoon General Hospital at 1400, and the group headed by the lawyers arrived back at the U.S. Embassy at 1400. At 1530, it is learned, the crowds gradually dispersed.

There were absolutely no shootings by the security forces today, and the demonstrators dispersed peacefully by themselves, it is learned.

#### **'Some' Ministries Cooperate**

*BK2408081488 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] The wave of peaceful antigovernment demonstrations in Burma is continuing today. Diplomats in Rangoon say crowds thronging the streets are even bigger than yesterday when they swelled to 100,000. According to the diplomats, some government ministries had given permission to civil servants to join the marches while protest banners hung from the windows of government offices.

The scenes, evoking a carnival atmosphere, was said to be reminiscent to the so-called people's power demonstrations in Manila which helped to topple President Marcos.

The diplomats told REUTER News Agency there were increasing reports of local administrations breaking down including those in parts of Mandalay, Burma's second city; in Pegu, near Rangoon, and in the city of Tavoy in the south.

#### **Demonstrators Call for Massive Rally**

*OW2408020588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Aug. 24 KYODO—Demonstrators, while appealing for peaceful actions, are calling for a massive rally of 1 million people in Rangoon on Friday to organize an antigovernment unified popular front.

A statement for the popular front will be reportedly read at the planned rally by the daughter of the late Gen. Aung San, the founding father of modern Burma.

On Tuesday, nearly half a million people demonstrated in the streets of Rangoon, demanding democracy and a multi-party political system.

The demonstrations were the largest in scale since strongman Sein Lwin was forced to resign as president and ruling party chief on August 12, and participants included students, monks, doctors, lawyers, actors, singers, and film stars, as well as workers.

Hundreds of thousands of people also staged protests in Mandalay and other major cities nationwide on Tuesday, informed sources said.

All of the antigovernment protests were staged peacefully and there were no reports of armed clashes or other major violence.

Many shops in the heart of Rangoon were shut and shopowners reportedly joined the demonstrators, according to informed sources. Also many government officials reportedly participated in the actions, virtually paralyzing functions at government offices, the sources said.

The number of soldiers deployed on streets decreased drastically, they said.

State-run Radio Rangoon also reported the activities of the street demonstrators.

The government under new leader Maung Maung has decided that sawmills, nationalized after 1962, would be returned to their original owners, the radio reported Tuesday night.

Timber is one of Burma's biggest industries.

The action followed a similar government move last week to return six nationalized newspapers to their former owners in a series of reforms aimed at encouraging greater private enterprise.

The radio also reported that 100 detainees, including 18 women, were released on Tuesday.

#### **Thousands Demonstrate in Rangoon**

BK2408052388 Hong Kong AFP in English 0459 GMT  
24 Aug 88

[Text] Bangkok, Aug 24 (AFP)—Tens of thousands of people took to the streets of Rangoon Wednesday on the third day of mass demonstrations for a change to democratic government and against new Burmese leader Maung Maung, Rangoon-based diplomats said.

A large crowd of protestors gathered outside Envoy Hall, where a public opinion commission opened its doors Wednesday to solicit opinion about changing the Southeast Asian nation's single-party rule to a multi-party democracy.

The demonstrators scorn the commission as too weak a response to their demands for a national referendum on whether to abandon the single-party rule of the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP).

The BSPP was founded by General Ne Win in 1962 after he overthrew Burma's last democratically elected government.

The diplomats, reached from Bangkok, reported no violent incidents Wednesday.

They said the turnout this morning was the largest this early in the day since the latest wave of protests began Monday.

More than 100,000 demonstrated in Rangoon Tuesday, eyewitnesses said, as nationwide protests swelled against Maung Maung and the 26-year-old authoritarian rule he represents.

The demonstrations were peaceful, rallying movie stars, professionals and Buddhist monks in groups marching under banners identifying them as workers, residents of neighborhoods or members of a profession, the witnesses said.

The protestors seek to change socialist Burma's single-party rule to a multi-party democracy, abolish the BSPP and want the Army to defend the nation instead of the party, Rangoon-based diplomats said.

They said the government had told its 20,000 to 30,000 crack troops enforcing martial law in the capital since August 3 not to interfere, in a tactic apparently aimed at letting the demonstrators wear themselves out.

But the diplomats said the demonstrators, who seek to disrupt the already ailing economy, appeared undaunted.

They said there were reports of a strike that started Monday in the defense industry and plans for further demonstrations, but these could not be confirmed.

A harsh crackdown on nationwide demonstrations between August 8 and 12 left more than 1,000 people dead, according to diplomats, until Burmese leader Sein Lwin resigned on August 12.

Mr. Sein Lwin ruled for only 17 days as the first successor to Gen. Ne Win, who resigned on July 23 after growing discontent with the rigid, isolationist socialism he set up in a 1962 coup, analysts here said.

Mr. Maung Maung, the first civilian to rule Burma, was named Friday in a move seen as putting forth a relative moderate to appease the protestors.



### **Peaceful Demonstrations Held**

*OW2408055688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0525 GMT  
24 Aug 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Aug. 24 KYODO—More than 200,000 citizens and students held peaceful demonstration Wednesday morning to oppose Burma's one party rule and seek democratization of the country.

Students, monks and ordinary citizens began gathering in front of the capital's General Hospital around 7 a.m. (9:30 a.m. Japan time) [0030 GMT].

The number swelled past 200,000 after 10:30 a.m.

Burmese citizens also reportedly demonstrated in other cities, such as Mandalay and Moulmein, but there were no reports of clashes with government troops.

Some demonstrators in Rangoon drove cars, urging citizens to join in the protest action.

Others marched peacefully in the streets of the capital, chanting "We need only democracy" and "Down with the one party dictatorship."

Government troops and security forces watched the demonstrators, but refrained from taking any action.

On Tuesday, nearly half a million people demonstrated in Rangoon, demanding democracy and a multi-party political system.

### **More Detainees Freed**

*BK2308144088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] Of the people detained in the Rangoon Division Military Administration Region for security and law and order reasons since 8 August, 100 more were released at noon today by the authorities in the presence of people's councils concerned following pledges by their guardians.

The authorities concerned lectured the detainees before handing them over to their parents and guardians.

Of the 100 released today, there were 82 male civilians and 18 female civilians.

### **Health Minister's Resignation Confirmed**

*BK2308163588 Hong Kong AFP in English 1624 GMT  
23 Aug 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Aug. 23 (AFP)—Burmese Health Minister Tun Way has resigned, state-run newspapers here said Tuesday [23 August], confirming unofficial reports last week that he had stepped down.

The newspapers gave no reason for the resignation, but said it was effective Friday, the day Attorney General Maung Maung was named state president and ruling party chairman to replace Sein Lwin, who resigned August 12 after five days of demonstrations against his 17-day rule.

(Reliable sources close to the government contacted from Bangkok said Saturday Mr. Tun Way resigned in the wake of a shooting August 10 at Rangoon General Hospital by soldiers operating under martial law in the city.

(The Burma Medical Association had issued a statement Thursday condemning an action in which it said troops opened fire at the hospital, killing two people and injuring four medical personnel. Anti-government demonstrators set up a shrine at the hospital to commemorate the victims.

(Rangoon-based diplomats contacted from Bangkok have said the troops fired August 10 on blood donors mistaken for anti-government protestors.

(Observers said Mr. Tun Way stepped down because of growing popular sentiment against the incident. The hospital has become a center for protest.)

State-run radio said demonstrators attacked ambulances and troops fired to protect themselves.

Home Minister Min Gaung resigned July 19, taking responsibility for the deaths of 41 people who suffocated in a police van during riots in Rangoon in March.

### **Proclamations Revoke Martial Law 24 August**

#### **Revoked in Rangoon Areas**

*BK2408065888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0630 GMT 24 Aug 88*

["Proclamation No 9/88 of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma issued on 24 August 1988—the 12th day of the waxing moon of Wagaung, 1350 Burmese era—regarding the revoking of martial law in Rangoon city development areas"]

[Text] 1. The State Council, to cope with the state of affairs in the townships of the Rangoon city development areas, exercised its rights under Article 76A of the state Constitution to declare a state of emergency and impose martial law in these areas to safeguard the lives and property of the people and in the defense and security of the state and gave the chief of staff the military administrative powers in the Rangoon city development areas on 3 August 1988.

2. The military administration of townships in Rangoon city development areas shall be revoked from the time of

issuance of this proclamation at 1300 hours [0630 GMT]  
24 August 1988.

Signed: Dr Maung Maung, chairman, State Council.

#### **Revoked in Prome Areas**

*BK2408070488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0630 GMT 24 Aug 88*

["Proclamation No 8/88 of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma issued on 24 August 1988—the 12th day of the waxing moon of Wagaung, 1350 Burmese era—regarding the revoking of martial law"]

[Text] 1. The State Council, to cope with the state of affairs in Pegu Division's Prome Township, exercised its rights under Article 76A of the state Constitution to declare a state of emergency and impose martial law in Pegu Division's Prome Township to safeguard the lives and property of the people and in the defense and security of the state and gave the chief of staff the military administrative powers in that township on 22 July 1988.

2. The martial law and the military administrative powers given to the chief of staff shall be deemed revoked from the time of issuance of this proclamation at 1300 hours [0630 GMT] 24 August 1988.

Signed: Dr Maung Maung, chairman, State Council.

#### **Military Administration Order**

*BK2408072088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
0630 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] The Rangoon Command Headquarters of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has issued Military Administration Order No 9/88 dated 24 August 1988—the 12th day of the waxing moon of Wagaung, Burmese Era 1350.

The full text of the notification reads: The chief of staff of the defense services of the Ministry of Defense of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma has withdrawn Military Administration Order No 2 dated 3 August 1988 investing the commander of the Rangoon Command to exercise the management, administration of justice, and other duties as mentioned in Military Administration Order No 6/88.

The order takes effect from 1200 hours [0530 GMT] today—24 August 1988.

[Signed] Brigadier General Myo Nyunt, commander of the Rangoon Command.

#### **Government Withdraws Troops**

*OW2408080488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT  
24 Aug 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Aug. 24 KYODO—The embattled Burmese Government withdrew its troops from the capital Wednesday as hundreds of thousands of people held peaceful demonstrations for the third day in a row.

A State Council announcement read over state-run Burmese radio said government troops deployed in Rangoon would begin to leave at 1 p.m. local time (3:30 p.m. Japan time).

The radio also said martial law imposed three weeks ago was lifted Wednesday.

The demonstrators—students, monks and ordinary citizens—began gathering at Rangoon General Hospital at around 7:00 a.m. and their ranks swelled to over 200,000 by mid-morning.

Government troops and security forces watched the demonstrators, but refrained from taking any action.

The demonstration Wednesday followed two days of massive and largely peaceful street protests in Rangoon and elsewhere in the country calling for democracy and the end of one-party rule in Socialist Burma.

#### **Crowds 'Rejoice' at Announcement**

*BK2408105888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1039 GMT  
24 Aug 88*

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Aug 24 (AFP)—Hundreds of thousands of Burmese rejoiced here when martial law was lifted after massive protests calling for democracy in Burma, under authoritarian, socialist rule since 1962.

"Peoples power has prevailed," one ecstatic demonstrator said after state radio announced Wednesday [24 August] that martial law imposed on August 3 was lifted with a decree signed by president and ruling party chairman Maung Maung.

Mid-town Rangoon was completely submerged under a sea of people numbering in the hundreds of thousands, more than twice the estimated 300,000 who demonstrated Tuesday, the second day of a general strike which began Monday, eyewitnesses said.

The city reverberated with tens of thousands of voices calling in unison for the overthrow of what they now term "Ne Win's government" and the scrapping of the single-party system in an overwhelming demand for democracy.

Troops were seen taking down barricades after the mid-day announcement. [passage omitted]

Jubilation prevailed here as the news of an end to martial law was welcomed with shouts, whistles, continuous sounding of car-horns, hand-clapping and other sounds, not unlike the day Burma gained independence on January 4, 1948, eyewitnesses said.

Reliable sources quoting judicial minister Tin Aung Hein said Wednesday that a state public opinion polling commission due to begin its work the same day had been scrapped in the face of the massive protests. [passage omitted]

A massive crowd near the cordoned-off city hall, led by Buddhist monks, on Wednesday asked for barbed-wire barricades to be removed.

Security forces there said this would be done as soon as orders were received.

Armoured vehicles and other military trucks have started to move back into the city hall area to allow two huge crowds to join in front of Sule Pagoda in downtown Rangoon.

Eyewitnesses said troops were taking down barricades and stepping aside for demonstrators. Demonstrators and soldiers were seen shaking hands [passage omitted]

Martial law authorities had on August 9 imposed a nighttime curfew and a ban on public gatherings as unrest continued. It was not clear if these measures were also lifted. [passage omitted]

"What are you doing Maung Maung, give us democracy now" was the new slogan chanted on street corners Wednesday, the third day of mass demonstrations.

Rangoon took on a festive atmosphere festooned with banners strung overhead across main streets saying "We welcome the call for democracy" and "We are holding peaceful demonstrations. Do not shoot."

Burma's union flag was unfurled in front of buildings as on the country's independence day—but this time flown upside-down and covered with stickers saying "Down with the government. We want democracy, we want freedom."

Practically every car bears a make-shift sticker calling for democracy.

"If this is not public opinion right from deep inside the heart, then I don't know what else is," one observer said.

Medical staff from all state hospitals here, including the general hospital, worker's hospital, state-run diplomatic hospital and North Okkalapa hospital were on the streets Wednesday in uniform shouting "strike, strike" with banners aloft.

One sign has a human skull on the tip of a bamboo pole with three cardboard placards, one below the other, saying "We've diagnosed the disease. It's the BSPP (Burma Socialist Programme Party) cancers. Send the body to the cemetery."

#### **People in Hkamti Ask Monks for Advice**

BK2308144888 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] A ceremony to receive advice from the sayadaws [senior monks] in Hkamti Township was held at 1300 on 18 August at the Central Hilltribes Buddhism Propagation Center in Hkamti. Present on the occasion were some 300 monks and people, including the sayadaws from the Hkamti Township Central Sangha Working Committee; sayadaws who are members of the Sangha Nayaka Divisional Committee and the Sangha Nayaka Township Committee; responsible officials of the township party unit, people's councils, and regional organs of power; and elders of the township.

The secretary of the township security supervisory committee first made a plea to the sayadaws to give their advice. On behalf of the sayadaws, Bhadanta Guwunda Sariya, secretary of the Sangha Nayaka Township Committee, spoke about peace and tranquillity and law and order in the region.

#### **Myaungmya Officials Discuss Rice Prices**

BK2308150088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] A meeting to coordinate the stabilization of rice prices in Myaungmya Township was held at the Mya Shwewa Hall of Myaungmya Township People's Council Office at 1300 today. Present were U Aung Than, member of the Irrawaddy Division People's Council Executive Committee; the township party unit chairman; the township people's council secretary; responsible officials; and rice millers and traders in the township.

At the meeting, the secretary of the township people's council spoke about helping people to readily buy rice at low prices, ensuring regular flow and distribution of rice, and stabilizing and reducing rice prices.

The rice millers and traders present at the meeting pledged to work in the interests of the township. The meeting then ended.

#### **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

##### **Malaysia**

#### **Deputy Premier Leaves for Laos, Vietnam**

BK2408084588 Kuala Lumpur International Service  
in English 0800 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Mr Ghafar Baba, left Kuala Lumpur this afternoon for a 6-day official visit to Laos and Vietnam. His delegation includes Foreign

Minister Datuk Abu Hassan Omar, Perak Chief Minister Datuk Sri Ramli Ngah Talib, Deputy Home Minister Datuk Megat Junid Megat Ayub, Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Datuk Raja Ariffin Raja Sulaiman, and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

While in Laos, Mr Ghafar will call on Acting Prime Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan. In Vietnam, Mr Ghafar will meet Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh, President Vo Chi Cong, and Premier Do Muoi.

In the discussions, Malaysia will stress to Vietnam its desire to close down the Pulau Bidong transit camp for Vietnamese refugees. Mr Ghafar will also urge Laos and Vietnam to attend the international conference on Indochinese refugees proposed to be held next year.

**Two ISA Detainees Ordered Held for 2 Years**  
*BK2408084988 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0721 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Aug 24 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Two of five people arrested under the Internal Security Act (ISA) in the east Malaysian state of Sarawak in connection with several cases of arson have been ordered detained for two years, Sarawak Police Chief Mohamed Yassin Jaafar said Wednesday.

He also said that one of the remaining three persons had been released unconditionally.

Hussaini Joll, 36, an odd-job laborer, and Ahmad Endet alias Mat Kincah, 42, a vehicle reposessor, started serving their detention last Saturday, Yassin said in Kuching, the state capital. Businessman Saidi Ramli, 41, was released without conditions two days ago.

Hussaini, Ahmad, and Saidi were arrested along with the two other persons between June 23 and July 16 following investigations into a spate of fires in Kuching.

The two others, managing director of the SARAWAK TRIBUNE newspaper Balia Munir, 49, and Masri Mohamed, 47, a senior customs officer, are still being detained for investigation.

**Briefs**

**Economic Accord With Mauritius**

Malaysia and Mauritius have signed an agreement on the establishment of a joint economic and technical commission. The joint commission will make recommendations to further enhance bilateral cooperation. The agreement was signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries in Port Louis, Mauritius. [Summary] *[BK19080459 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 18 Aug 88]*

**Singapore**

**Lee Kuan Yew To Seek Re-Election in September**  
*BK2408074188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0543 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] Singapore, Aug 24 (AFP)—Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew filed his papers Wednesday for September 3 general elections in which he is seeking re-election for the seventh straight time since 1955.

The world's longest-serving premier hopes to lead his People's Action Party (PAP), which has governed Singapore since 1959, into its seventh consecutive victory.

He was cheered by some 200 supporters wearing the party's traditional white clothes, some in T-shirts with his colour portrait and a slogan, "We need Lee Kuan Yew," as he walked into the nomination booth.

Emerging from the booth, he told reporters that his chances in the dockside Tangong Pagar constituency, which has been enlarged for this election and where an unknown independent is challenging him, were "more than fair."

His opponent, lawyer M.G. Guru, said he regarded Mr. Lee as his own "guru" and was not there to win—prompting Mr. Lee to respond: "It was kind of him to say so."

"May the best man win," he added.

Mr. Lee was returned unopposed in the last election in December 1984, although he had previously been challenged at the polls.

**Cambodia**

**Hun Sen Protests to UN Against Thai Violations**  
*BK2408075988 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0428 GMT 24 August 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 August (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, virulently protested to the United Nations against recent Thai violations of Cambodian territory.

In a message sent to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar on 22 August, Chairman Hun Sen stated that these acts by Thailand were damaging the PRK's efforts to restore peace, stability, and good neighborly relations between the two countries.

Since 6 July, the message recalled, the Thai Armed Forces had fired 7,439 artillery shells at Hill 310 in Cambodia. From this hill, which had been attacked and captured on 11 July and served as their base, the Thai Armed Forces also bombarded other sectors such as O



Bok, Chan Kraham, Hill 243, and Hill Malai, while their aircraft overflew those sectors as well as Ku, Kouk Khpos, Ampil, Pong Toek, and so on, approximately 20 km inside the border.

The message continued:

These premeditated provocations by Thailand committed against Cambodia, which are part of its global strategy, took place when the countries in the region were preparing to participate in the Jakarta informal meeting last July in a bid to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Moreover, Thailand committed the error of using military intervention to support Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, who have been condemned by the world, and to achieve its strategy after the unilateral retreat by the Vietnamese troops to positions 30 km from the Cambodian-Thai border.

The PRK Government vehemently condemns Thailand's acts of aggression and occupation, and calls on the peace- and justice-loving international community to denounce those actions to prevent further serious consequences to the peace.

The PRK Government demands that His Excellency Perez de Cuellar use his position to call on the Thai Armed Forces to immediately evacuate Hill 310 and cease hostile provocations against the PRK to restore the friendly relations and good neighborly relations between the two countries, as well as among the countries in the region to ensure future peace and friendship. Chairman Hun Sen's message concluded.

#### **Chairman Hun Sen Speaks in Kompong Cham**

*BK1908084588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Aug 88*

[Speech by Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and foreign minister, at Kompong Cham Province's first regional party congress on 14 August—recorded]

[Text] First of all, on behalf of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, I would like to express great happiness in attending the historic first congress of Kompong Cham Province's regional party and convey the sincere greetings and wishes for good health and brilliant success of the comrade general secretary and of the Political Bureau to the congress and all the comrade delegates. I would like to express high appreciation for the comrades' efforts and sincerely congratulate the great all-round successes scored by the regional party and people in Kompong Cham Province in the past. Through experiences in actual fighting, the province is getting more experienced in organizing and carrying out concerted activities to fight against the enemies, search, uncover, and destroy many enemy hidden elements, arrest a number of hidden enemy leaders, and promote the proselytizing movement with increasing results.

Along with this, the province has paid attention to building and strengthening the regional and militia forces, both in quality and quantity, in accordance with the party Central Committee's principles to carry out the task of fighting the enemies, defending localities, and ensuring the people's safety and life to contribute to defending the motherland's border.

Every year the province strives to implement the policy of urging youths to serve in the Army and maintain the province's tradition. This is a great source providing human and material resources to assist the frontline battlefield. Economically and in its daily life, the province has made efforts to implement the program of restoring and expanding economic and social activities in accordance with the first 5-year plan, particularly in promoting the four economic spearheads and successfully restoring and expanding production. This has brought development and progress to every locality in the entire province. Correct measures and appropriate political principles have encouraged and greatly promoted production. The amount of production and cultivated land has increased annually to serve the needs of cadres, personnel, workers, and people in the province in their daily life. Some goods were exchanged with (sister) provinces. A number of products, such as soybean, mung bean, peanut, sesame, tobacco, and so on have been exported. Along with efforts to restore and expand various major sectors in the economic and social fields, the province has also made efforts to reclaim nearly 500 hectares of land for planting rubber trees beyond the administration of the rubber plantation directorate, thereby further reinforcing the strength of the locality in this important economic spearhead. The province's industrial and handicraft sectors continue to develop quickly with over 5,000 production centers. Although production quality is still low, this has increased the source of goods to serve the daily life of people in the locality. Although not yet fulfilling the request for progress of the revolution, the province's economic and social sectors have quickly developed; the people's material level and morale have been raised thus providing an important introduction to continue in the direction set by the party's fifth congress.

Dear comrades, I would like to take this opportunity to talk about a number of issues concerning the international situation relating to the Cambodian problem and the situation and tasks of the Cambodian revolution in the new historic phase in the spirit of the recent party Central Committee's seventh plenum.

The special point of the current international situation is the vigorous development of the revolution in the scientific and technical fields which is playing an important role in developing the world economy. Along with this, views on security and independence have also changed according to which a strong economic base would lead to strong security and independence. Faced with the danger of world holocaust, various nations the world over are increasingly awakened and rallying their forces to create

a strong current to vigorously struggle to defend world peace and to prevent the possibility of regional wars breaking out caused by imperialists and reactionaries. A clear tendency has emerged to promote the struggle while at the same time try to find ways to increase cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

While the world situation is changing, the situation in Southeast Asia is also undergoing changes. Two points deserve special attention. The first concerns changes in relations among the three big countries. Earlier, China colluded with the United States and opposed the Soviet Union and the three Indochinese countries. However, the three superpowers have come to bilateral agreements. The development of Soviet-U.S. relations in particular has solved a number of major world issues, including the Afghan problem. The Soviet Union, China, and the United States are now talking a lot about the Cambodian problem, particularly since we announced the withdrawal of the Vietnamese high command and 50,000 Vietnamese volunteer troops in 1988. The three countries, like countries involved in the Cambodian problem, want to talk and find a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

We will not refuse international efforts and contributions resulting from agreement among countries involved in the Cambodian problem. However, the determining factor in providing a solution to the problem is the Cambodian people's will.

The second point is the change in relations among the three Indochinese countries and other countries. This has reduced tension and confrontation and moved toward negotiation to resolve various conflicts in the region. Among these changes are the talks between Indonesia and Vietnam, representing the two groups of countries, Indochina and ASEAN; the talks among Cambodians, between the United States and Vietnam; and recently, the informal meeting in Jakarta among the four Cambodian parties and among the Indochinese and ASEAN countries to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem and that of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. International public opinion has welcomed and supported our good will. Unfriendly forces, which used to slander and say bad things about us, have recognized the reality in Cambodia, thus heightening conflicts among reactionary forces. Sihanouk has resigned from the leadership of the tripartite coalition, proposed that Cambodia's seat at the United Nations be left vacant, and wants to forge an alliance with the PRK to discard the Khmer Rouge-Pol Pot.

Along with this, world public opinion has expressed concern about the return to Cambodia of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. A tendency has emerged in the world, more clearly than previously, demanding the elimination of Pol Pot, both militarily and politically. More importantly, the results of the recent informal meeting at the initiative of Vietnam, representing the three Indochinese

countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries, in Jakarta, Indonesia, have further heightened the PRK's prestige in the international arena and defeated enemy maneuvers attempting to change this informal meeting into one between Vietnam and the tripartite coalition to deny the PRK's role and legitimate right. This is the first meeting of all four warring Cambodian factions and of the three Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries to talk and find a political solution to the Cambodian problem. A framework for a political solution in favor of the Cambodian revolution has emerged. It is in accordance with our seven-point position, acknowledges the real situation in Cambodia and the PRK's role, and agrees on two key issues: the withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops linked to the end of outside assistance and interference, and elimination of the Pol Pot clique and prevention of the return to power of the genocidal regime. Furthermore, we also reaffirmed the PRK's goodwill position on the Cambodian problem which includes two aspects: internal and international. The international aspect of the Cambodian problem should be solved by countries involved and the Cambodian parties. The internal aspect should be solved by Cambodian parties themselves without outside interference. A political solution to the Cambodian problem, regardless of its form and essence, should ensure the firm defense of the Cambodian people's revolutionary gains and that the genocidal regime cannot return to Cambodia. Thus, with or without a political solution, the main thing, which is the determining factor to ensure a definitive victory of our revolutionary struggle, is the real revolutionary forces.

We should use all possibilities and opportunities to vigorously promote the building of our real revolutionary forces, ensure both their quantity and quality so that they are strong enough to definitely and firmly undertake revolutionary tasks in every situation and circumstance. Our real revolutionary forces have been tempered and steadily developed, particularly revolutionary forces and movements in localities. This has maintained the revolution's advantageous position from the border to the interior of the country. In defining the tasks of defending the country, we have paid attention to building armed forces, particularly regional and militia forces, and continue to create facilities to ensure that our Cambodian forces are stationed at fall-back positions along the first defense line. They should basically be able to repulse enemy attacks, increase the capabilities of attacking the enemy's transport means, continue to strengthen the K-5 network, and provide a major contribution to fighting the enemies inside the country.

A world tendency denouncing and opposing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in Cambodia has emerged more clearly than in previous periods. The enemy's tripartite alliance has been shaken to the roots and its internecine conflicts sharpened, as I said earlier. We have scored remarkable results in implementing the economic and social program and the four economic spearheads. We are happy with all revolutionary

achievements and can proudly consider that if our forces continue to further strive and temper themselves, we will find more successes in every revolutionary task. Our enemies are not capable of reversing the situation on the battlefield.

However, we certainly should not be too lax, over optimistic, or self-opinionated, and lose revolutionary vigilance. We should perceive all past shortcomings and overcome them. This includes the consolidation of our real revolutionary forces' quality in a phase in which we have to assume all revolutionary tasks ourselves; the expansion of the workers' right to be collective masters to increase the people's confidence in the party, state authorities, and new regime by following the slogan "Use the people as the current of the new regime"; the consolidation of internal unity among our cadres and party members, in party chapters, party committees, and establishments; the distribution of appropriate tasks to strengthen localities and the methodology in building and strengthening localities; the propaganda and ideological education of our cadres, combatants, and people in the new phase of a diplomatic offensive; the concretization of the principles and policies of the party and state; and the inspection and control of organizational tasks among which a number of principles have not yet been changed on time to conform with the real situation.

Dear comrades and friends, while the revolution is moving into a phase of fighting and talking at the same time, our own forces are moving toward taking over the task of defending the motherland and revolutionary gains from the Vietnamese volunteer forces, a large percentage of which has been repatriated. It is true that the enemies are weakened and disintegrating but they have not yet abandoned their plans to carry out activities to destroy the revolution. This calls for determination and a high sense of responsibility of the entire party, Armed Forces, and people. We should heighten the spirit of independence, of being masters of the situation, and self-reliance. We should be united as one and have absolute confidence in the party's path and leadership. We should constantly hold aloft the banner of genuine patriotism and international solidarity, particularly the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos solidarity, to strive toward implementing the resolutions of the party Central Committee's fifth, sixth, and seventh sessions. We should contribute to successfully achieve the three revolutionary goals set by the party's fifth congress, particularly increasing the fighting forces to carry out concerted activities to effect real changes in the three key tasks:

1. Build and strengthen localities and make them into real and firm bases of the revolution in every situation and circumstance.
2. Build the armed forces into a really firm instrument of the dictatorship of the proletariat, absolutely loyal to the party and people in defending the party, revolutionary state authorities, people, and the new regime. First of all, attention should be paid to building and strengthening district and militia forces.

3. Vigorously promote the political, revolutionary, and ideological education of cadres, party members, combatants, and people in the new situation aimed at heightening the spirit of being masters of the situation and fully assuming all revolutionary tasks once Vietnamese volunteer troops and experts are withdrawn by increasing the absolute revolutionary will of a real master in accordance with the spirit of daring to think, to do, and to take responsibility, to firmly safeguard, defend, and expand already achieved revolutionary gains.

Dear comrades, the congress of your province's regional party has achieved fine results. Based on the success of the congress, the province's new party committee should heighten the sense of responsibility and lofty determination to transform the resolutions of the congress into concrete results in the revolutionary movement of cadres, party members, combatants, and people, at every level of party organizations, state authorities, mass organizations, but first of all in localities. At all times, central level guidelines, principles, policies, decisions, and various circulars should be firmly grasped. Guidance and directives should be provided in organizing and implementing the tasks appropriate to the special conditions of the real situation in localities. The principle of collective democratic leadership should be vigorously adhered to. The efficiency of collective leadership and responsible individuals should be improved, aimed at strengthening the party's leadership and the state authorities' administrative capability to ensure the people's right to be collective masters in the cause of the revolution. Internal solidarity and unity within the party should be increased and used as the core of leadership and in uniting the masses and people throughout the province. Rally all forces to contribute to every revolutionary task.

I firmly hope and believe that by expanding the results of this party congress, the regional party and people in Kompong Cham Province will score new successes in implementing the resolutions of the first regional party congress and will create worthy results to welcome the 10th anniversary of our glorious 7 January national day.

**Mat Ly Addresses Trade Union Opening Session**  
*BK2408035588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 1300 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] On 23 August, the Ninth Session of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Union [KFTU] First Central Committee was held at the KFTU office under the chairmanship of Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KFTU; with the participation of the provincial and municipal trade union committees' delegates throughout the country.

Taking the floor at the opening of the session, Comrade Mat Ly pointed out the great successes won by the Cambodian working class during the past nearly 10 years, particularly in the first 6 months of implementing



the sixth resolution of the party Central Committee. This has brought about many new multifaceted changes and created the master role in localities.

Mat Ly said that on the management and promotion of production and exploitation, especially in the four economic spearheads, we had, for instance, exploited 41,000 hectares of acreage under latex-yielding rubber that represent an expansion of 1,600 hectares and a surplus of 18 percent of crepe rubber over the same period of last year. The industrial production amounting to 1,810 million riels had been achieved, or an augmentation of 25 percent over the same first 4 months of 1987. Moreover, many other sectors had achieved production over the target planned, such as timber, fish, road construction, and so on. He also emphasized that all the results acquired depend on unions, cadres, staff, workers, and masses who had strived hard to overcome every difficulty to achieve the tasks given by the party and state.

Comrade Mat Ly called on all the male and female delegates at the meeting to uphold the principle of collective democratic leadership, set new production targets, and effectively achieve them in the future.

**SPK Reports on Subsidiary Crops Plantation**  
*BK2408012988 Phnom Penh SPK in French*  
1135 GMT 23 August 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 August (SPK)—By early this month, the peasants throughout the country had planted about 40,000 hectares of corn and nearly 16,000 hectares of asparagus bean, or respectively an increase of 5,340 and 1,445 hectares over the same period last year.

They had also grown 9,890 hectares of manioc and sweet potato, 3,226 hectares of peanut, 7,160 hectares of soybean, and 9,136 hectares of sesame. The plantation of corn had covered an area of nearly 14,713 hectares, asparagus bean 11,000 hectares, peanut 1,185 hectares, and sesame 4,362 hectares.

Sugarcane had been planted on an area of 4,000 hectares, including 873 hectares in Kompong Cham Province and 520 hectares in Battambang Province. Jute had been planted, particularly in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey Provinces, on an area of 2,780 hectares to supply the sack factory Don Teav. Pepper and castor, particularly grown in Kampot Province and at Kompong Som harbor city, had respectively covered an area of 161 and 53 hectares.

The country currently exports red corn, pepper, and castor after satisfying internal consumption needs.

**VODK Urges Continued Pressure on Vietnam**  
*BK2308093788 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Aug 88*

[Station commentary: "Aggressors and Their Victims Cannot Be Put on an Equal Footing"]

[Text] While the international community is paying attention to and striving to solve the Cambodian problem politically, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have carried out all kinds of deceitful and tricky maneuvers to alter the Cambodian problem—which resulted from Vietnam's aggression—by raising the so-called danger of the Khmer Rouge so as to prevent the latter from returning to power. The Vietnamese have done this to exonerate themselves and to cover up their crime of invading and occupying Cambodia, and also to avoid withdrawing their aggressor troops from Cambodia.

The DK recently put forth a proposal for a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian problem calling for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Cambodia; the setting up of a provisional four-party Cambodian government to organize direct, free, and general elections in Cambodia; and a number of other measures to guarantee an agreement on the Cambodian problem. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese bluntly rejected this reasonable proposal. They still insist on linking the issue of Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia to the one on preventing DK from returning to power and stopping international assistance to DK resistance forces.

This is the bandit's logic of the Hanoi Vietnamese, who rely on brute force and are ignorant of international law. This also clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese do not want to resolve the Cambodian problem politically or to pull out their aggressor forces from Cambodia, as they have claimed. They still try to find all kinds of pretexts to maintain their forces in Cambodia, to occupy Cambodia forever in order to achieve their Indochinese federation and regional expansionist strategy.

As everyone is well aware, the Cambodian problem is one of Vietnam's aggression and not one among Cambodians. Therefore, the current key to the Cambodian problem is the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia under international control and supervision. Other matters following Vietnam's pullout are Cambodia's internal affairs, which the Cambodian people should solve themselves through free elections in accordance with the principle of self-determination. These two issues are very different from one another and cannot be linked together. Furthermore, Vietnam is the aggressor and guilty of criminal acts, and has been denounced and condemned by the world every day, while DK is the most unjust victim of Vietnam's act of aggression. Aggressors and their victims cannot be put on an equal footing.



As Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC, pointed out to the head of a Japanese news agency on 17 August, Vietnam's linking of the issue of Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia to the one preventing the DK from returning to power is unreasonable. Vietnam's troop pullout from Cambodia and the organization of political forces in Cambodia are two different issues. The first issue is one of aggression, while the second is Cambodia's internal affair.

Aggressors cannot speak on an equal footing with their victims. Thus, the world cannot let the Hanoi Vietnamese use their bandit's logic to commit aggression against others and impose conditions for others to fulfill. This is because people clearly realize that if Vietnam is allowed to do this, it would set a bad and dangerous precedent which would encourage other countries with aggressive ambitions to commit aggression against others and violate the self-determination right of small and weak countries, just as Vietnam has done. Therefore, people clearly realize the necessity to continue pressuring the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, to force them to pull out all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with resolutions of the past nine UN General Assembly sessions and resolve the Cambodian problem politically, justly, and definitively. Only in this way can the Cambodian problem be solved, can Cambodia enjoy peace and security, can the Cambodian people exercise their self-determination right, and can Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region enjoy peace, security, and stability again.

**Khieu Samphan Greet Indonesia National Day**  
*BK2408005088 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] On 15 August, His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president, sent messages to His Excellency Sudharmono, vice president of the Republic of Indonesia, and His Excellency Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister, on the occasion of Indonesia's national day. Full text of the message to His Excellency Sudharmono is as follows:

Your excellency:

On the occasion of Indonesia's national day, I am honored and pleased to extend warmest greetings and best wishes to you and the Indonesian people and government. May the Indonesian people and government under the leadership of His Excellency President Suharto always be successful in their national construction.

On behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and myself, I would like to express profound gratitude to your excellency, the people and government of Indonesia, and particularly His Excellency President Suharto for constantly supporting and helping us in our struggle for independence. We will forever remember this support and assistance.

May the traditional bond of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and two nonaligned countries further strengthen and develop.

Please, your excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of Foreign Affairs.

The content of the message to His Excellency Ali Alatas, Indonesian foreign minister, is similar to the above message.

**Briefs**

**143 Siem Reap Returnees**

In the past month, our people and authorities in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province welcomed 143 misled persons who have repented, deserted the Pol Pot clique, and returned to live with the revolution and their families, bringing with them 131 weapons. [Excerpt] *[BK2308065388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Aug 88 BK]*

**Philippines**

**Aquino Discusses Bases Review Agenda**  
*HK2408044788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] The government is presently lining up projects in the event that the U.S. Congress does not consent to the Philippine proposal regarding the payment of its foreign debt. This was announced by President Aquino. The Philippines has recommended that debt payments should come from U.S. rental payments for the use of the military bases. The president also revealed that the talks involving payment for the military bases will resume when Ambassador Nicholas Platt returns from the United States. Sel Baiza has more details:

[Begin recording] Although she did not reveal what possible options the Philippines has, the chief executive expressed the hope that the deliberations by both panels will be completed by the end of the year. On the other hand the president revealed that the ongoing bases review only covers the period up to the year 1991.

[Aquino, in English] What is being discussed now between the two panels is not a question of going beyond 1991. What we are just reviewing now is that portion of the bases agreement existing between the two countries, between now and 1991. We are not yet talking beyond 1991. We have not even decided whether we will talk beyond 1991. [end recording]

### **Government Preparing To Sue Westinghouse**

*HK2008085188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT 20 Aug 88*

[Text] Manila, Aug 20 (AFP)—The Philippine Government is preparing a one billion dollar civil suit against the Westinghouse Corp. for damages resulting from the firm's construction of a nuclear power plant, news reports said Saturday.

Ruling coalition Senator Rene Saguisag was quoted as saying the company and some prominent personalities would be named in the civil suit if current talks between their representatives and the government do not reach a settlement by September 15.

Spokesmen for Mr. Saguisag could not be contacted to confirm the report.

Under a tolling agreement, if neither Westinghouse nor Manila takes legal action immediately after the September 15 deadline, they will lose the right to do so in the future.

Westinghouse built the nuclear plant in the northern province of Bataan in 1985 under the administration of then-President Marcos.

After he was toppled in a popular revolt in 1986, the government refused to operate the plant, saying it was defective and the project fraud-ridden.

Mr. Saguisag, head of a senate committee on the nuclear plant, was quoted as saying one of the people named in the suit would be Herminio Disini, a close supporter of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr. Disini, who acted as the middle-man between Westinghouse and Manila, and Mr. Marcos are both suspected of having profitted illegally from the deal. Mr. Disini is reportedly living in luxury in Austria.

Manila has been paying daily interest of 35,000 dollars on loans for the 2.1 billion dollar project.

### **Saudi Arabia Stops Visas for Filipino Workers**

*HK2408024988 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] A Philippine Embassy source yesterday [23 August] said Saudi Arabia has stopped issuing visas to Filipino workers. A Jeddah-based Arab newspaper yesterday quoted an embassy source as saying this [word indistinct] move seems to be a reaction to Manila's restriction on the employment of domestic help. Manila banned the overseas employment of Filipino maids as of March 1 to prevent their being abused by foreign employers. The ban was later lifted for some countries. The Arab newspaper said Manila had also recently

tightened requirements for Saudis wanting tourist visas for the Philippines. An estimated 250,000 Filipinos work in Saudi Arabia in technical, clerical, and other fields.

### **Aquino Clarifies 'Contract With God' Statement**

*HK2408042988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 24 Aug 88 pp 1, 6*

[Text] Mind your own business, President Aquino virtually told breakaway Vice President Salvador Laurel yesterday.

In her first mini-press conference, Mrs Aquino said she did not "want to engage in name-calling" because "I have more important tasks to attend to..."

But she added: "Well, I would just like to remind the vice president: I know what my duties are as President of the Philippines. I think and I would like to believe that he knows what his duties are as vice president."

At no time in the press conference did Mrs Aquino mention Laurel by name while answering questions from Malacanang reporters on the issue.

She also declined to answer Laurel's charges that she was mismanaging the affairs of the Government and that her relatives were allegedly involved in graft and corruption.

Since he announced his breakaway, Laurel had accused the President of using the same words of Marcos in rejecting demands for his resignation.

By invoking a "contract with God," Mrs Aquino had gone beyond Marcos in "reviving the divine right of the kings," Laurel said.

Mrs Aquino's answer: "First of all, even if I were not President (but) because I believe I am a creature of God, I have a contract with God.

"With my being a Christian, my being a Catholic, I know that I have to render an account to my Creator. That's what I mean."

### **Columnist Assails 'Contract'**

*HK2308043188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 23 Aug 88 p 4*

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "A Contract With God"]

[Text] In 1985, faced with mounting pressure to cut short his term and call a "snap" presidential election before 1987, President Ferdinand Marcos snapped back at his critics, "I have a covenant with the people." We laughed. He also accented "covenant" on the wrong syllable, and we laughed even more. Mrs Aquino may or may not have laughed with us then, but in the end Marcos called the "snap" election, and that provided to be his doom.

Now, Vice President Salvador Laurel has challenged President Aquino to resign—and he with her—for having failed to govern. He wants to pave the way for the choosing of a competent leader. To this, Mrs Aquino has said no, invoking her husband and the gods. "For my mandate is with this nation, not with its enemy; my covenant is with the Constitution; our contract is with God; our pledge was to Ninoy."

This is a definite improvement upon Marcos who, for all his excesses, did not quite have the audacity to claim any political connections in Heaven. So, as in 1985, the people are laughing. But the shoe is now on the other foot, so she is not laughing with them.

In that short statement, Mrs. Aquino succeeded in calling Laurel an enemy of the state, which he isn't, and in claiming to possess a mandate from the people, which, strictly speaking, she doesn't. She shows him less kindness than she is willing to show the leaders of the Communist Party and the New People's Army.

Laurel's offense, if indeed offense it is, is against Mrs. Cory Aquino, not against the state, unless, like Louis XIV, she has come to believe "L'etat c'est moi"—"I am the state." Now, has she? It is too soon and too much even for us to suspect her of being that far gone.

So, she is not yet the state. What about her "mandate"? In his August 13 news conference where he announced his challenge to Mrs Aquino, Laurel, in answer to a question, said that as a candidate he believed he had won the vice presidency but that there was no legal evidence showing he and Mrs Aquino had, in fact, won the 1986 "snap" election. The same statement had been made much earlier by Commission on Elections Chairman Ramon Felipe Jr. prior to his retirement. What is not disputed is that Mrs Aquino was installed in office by a civilian-backed military coup d'etat whose leaders she subsequently betrayed. The successful military challenge to Marcos and the U.S. intervention which took Marcos out of the way—not the nation as such—gave her her "mandate".

What about her "covenant with the Constitution"? Another hogwash. You will remember that Mrs Aquino ran against Marcos under a special election law enacted under the 1973 Constitution. It was a controversial, oft-rewritten Constitution. Under martial law, Marcos wrote several amendments into it that ultimately distorted the parliamentary system originally intended by the constitutional convention. The propriety of its ratification had also been questioned. But it had been drafted by a duly elected convention, and in 1986, several amendments had been written into it to remove certain mischiefs inflicted into it by the authoritarian President. In any case, Mrs Aquino ran under it.

And yet on March 25, 1986, one month after acceding to the throne, she set aside the Constitution, decreed a provisional one and named 48 men and women to draft

its final replacement. She thereby proclaimed a revolutionary government. In setting aside the Constitution, she abolished her constitutional term of office, and made it co-terminous with the revolutionary government. But wanting to have her cake and eat it too, she conspired with her appointive commissioners to put in the new Constitution a rider giving her a term that runs until June 30, 1992. This is her only known "covenant with the Constitution"—a rigged one.

And now, her "contract with God." No one has seen a copy of that. But if government is the participation of men in God's governance of the universe, then we can accept her claim—that she has a "contract with God." Yet by her word and deed she has made it very clear that she has not at all read its text. It says—and not in fine print either—that she must deliver some service. She has not done that. God has done his part, but she hasn't. The next step is to rescind the contract.

**Laurel Launches Campaign for Opposition Coalition**  
*HK2308111188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1048 GMT 23 Aug 88*

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Aug 23 (AFP)—Vice President Salvador Laurel Tuesday launched a nationwide campaign to enlist support for a new opposition coalition against President Corazon Aquino, but remained silent on whether he would lead it.

"There will be this opposition coalition to be composed of persons, regardless of party affiliations, who are not satisfied with the Aquino government," he told a news conference in this central city.

Mr. Laurel, 59, met with politicians here as part of what he called a nationwide campaign to organize the new coalition and "report to the people" the realities about the Aquino administration, correspondents said.

The vice-president, who has long been estranged from Mrs. Aquino, called earlier this month for both of them to resign in favour of a snap presidential election. The 55-year old president has rejected the call.

Mr. Laurel has edged closer to the right-wing opposition in recent months after aides abandoned him en masse in favour of a new ruling party now being organized by Aquino followers and due to be formally launched next month.

Critics have dismissed Mr. Laurel's moves as a self-serving effort to weaken Mrs. Aquino. The MALAYA newspaper in Manila Tuesday said in an editorial that he was a "political buffoon with an undoubted capacity to make mischief."

Under the constitution, Mr. Laurel will automatically succeed Mrs. Aquino if she dies, resigns, is disabled or impeached before her term ends in 1992, which analysts say is his biggest attraction to the right-wing opposition.

The Aquino-Laurel ticket came to power on February 25, 1986 after a military-civilian revolt ended the 20-year rule of Ferdinand Marcos.

The current leader of the political right-wing, Senator Juan Ponce Enrile, has said he is ready to stand aside in favour of Mr. Laurel as head of a unified opposition through the merger of their respective wings of the conservative Nacionalista Party.

Opposition sources said the merger could be announced at the weekend.

"All of those who are happy with the way Mrs. Aquino is running the country, you join forces," Mr. Laurel said. "Those of you who feel that she is not governing the nation well, that she is making a mess out of our people, should also join forces and work together to bring about a better government."

Mr. Laurel remained silent on who would lead the opposition coalition.

Asked if he would join forces with Mr. Marcos if he returned from exile in Hawaii, the vice-president said "I do not think he will have time to participate in any political activity here."

Mr. Marcos, 70, is facing graft charges here and has put off the burial of his 95-year-old mother Josefa, who died in May, in the hope of returning home.

"He will be busy defending himself in the courts. I think the first thing he will do is to bury his mother, so I do not believe Mr. Marcos will be involved in politics," Mr. Laurel said.

#### **Threatens Disobedience Campaign**

HK2408043788 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 24 Aug 88 pp 1, 7

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel threatened yesterday a mass civil disobedience campaign in his bid to force early presidential elections.

Laurel, speaking at the start of a nationwide tour to try to gain public support for his bid to topple President Aquino, was cheered by a group of about 300 supporters.

"While I do not think it is necessary yet to initiate a campaign for civil disobedience against the Aquino government, I think that will come as a last resort," Laurel said in Cebu City.

Laurel kept up his attack against the Aquino Administration, claiming that the President failed to solve problems like graft and corruption and the insurgency as she had promised.

"All these problems have worsened after more than 30 months of the Aquino Administration," he said in his first provincial sortie since his breakaway from the ruling coalition.

Laurel also tried to dispel speculations that his demand for Mrs Aquino's resignation was due to his ambition to succeed her in office.

He claimed he had no plans to succeed Mrs Aquino as president. If both of them resign, he said, there would not be a political crisis and leadership vacuum since Senate President Jovito Salonga could take over until a successor is duly elected under the new Constitution.

#### **Columnist Assesses Anti-Ramos Forces**

HK2308054988 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in  
English 23 Aug 88 p 4

["On the other hand" column by Antonio C. Abaya: "Who Wants Ramos Out?"]

[Text] This writer warned on July 28 that there were forces scheming to drive a wedge between President Aquino and Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. They have apparently succeeded. A Malacanang insider confirms that President Aquino is "no longer comfortable" with Secretary Ramos and that she may replace him soon at the DND [Department of National Defense].

The Bulong-Bulungan [whispering] Brigade has apparently convinced the President that Ramos is a threat to her in 1992 or earlier, which is an indirect confirmation that she will seek reelection in 1992.

There are speculations as to who is or are fueling this anti-Ramos agitation. The most obvious suspects are the ex-RAM [Reform the Armed Forces Movement] boys, who have some scores to settle with their former superior. The reasoning is that with Ramos out of the way, they would be free to muster their forces for a final push against Malacanang. The end result would be a civilian-military junta.

The second possible agitators against Ramos would be the politicians in Congress who have presidential or vice-presidential ambitions in 1992 and who would be edged out of the picture should Ramos succeed in defeating the insurgency by 1991, as he has said he would. The putative Magsaysay will not be allowed to succeed. To make doubly sure that he doesn't, he should be removed from the DND, so the theory goes. The outcome will be More of the Same: more chaos, more insurgency, more politics.

The third possible agitators would be the Radical Left. Like the politicians, they do not want Ramos to succeed. Ramos has stated, even when he was still AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief-of-staff, that the military



alone cannot defeat the insurgency, that the civilian government must supply the political, social and economic components of the anti-insurgency effort.

(The Aquino Government has indeed tried to do something about this in the form of the Peace Commission, the Peace and Order councils, and the Regional Development councils. But the results have been minimal and spotty. Principally because the efforts are not coordinated and lack cohesion. And no wonder, since the heads of these agencies hold concurrent and more pressing positions in the Cabinet when they should be doing nothing but non-violent counter-insurgency. The distribution of work is also curious: why would NEDA, an economic planning body, be in charge of the rehabilitation of NPA surrenderees?)

To get back to the business at hand, it is to the interest of the Radical Left that Ramos be removed from the DND before he and the AFP capture the rest of the CPP Politburo, the NDF commission heads, and the NPA field commanders. At the rate the Radical left is losing its national and regional leaders to the AFP, the CPP/NDF/NPA is in real danger of becoming less ideological than the Sicilian Mafia or the Japanese Yakuza.

Secretary Ramos shares with this writer the perception that the most dangerous—because they are the most successful—components of the Radical Left are the cause-oriented fronts of the NDF, to which the civilian government has no effective response. The burgis leadership simply does not know how to build ideological defenses against the united front strategy of the Radical Left.

The fact that Senator Aquilino Pimentel is being floated as the replacement for Ramos suggests that it may be the Radical Left, acting through the still powerful clique of Malacanang human rights lawyers, that is engineering the moves against Ramos. The end game here is Coalition.

To be fair to Senator Pimentel, he is an authentic democratic socialist or socdem and is therefore ideologically opposed to Marxism-Leninism. But it could be that he is being programmed by the Radical Left without his even knowing it.

The fact that he makes the requisite and American noises and that he co-authored, with natdem [Nationalist Democrats] Senator Wigberto Tanada, the Senate anti-nuke bill, make him "acceptable" to the Radical Left, despite his socdem credentials.

In the personalized world of Philippine politics, the dividing line between natdem and socdem can easily be blurred or disregarded if it will suit the Party's long-term goals.

It is instructive to keep in mind the derivation of the term natdem. This, of course, means national democrat or someone who believes in national democracy. Which

means a member or a supporter of the National Democratic Front (NDF), which is the political arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the military arm being the New People's Army (NPA).

With a bonafide socdem like Senator Pimentel, friendly and acceptable to the natdems, installed in the DND, the stage can be set for the NPA to "terminate" the insurgency before 1992. Pimentel thus emerges as the Peacemaker and his presidential stock rises. He can then run, and win, under a Salonga/Pimentel or, more probably, a Pimentel/Boy Morales (of the PNB [Partido ng bayan—People's Party]) ticket of the Liberal Party (LP).

It is no coincidence that Pimentel's PDP [Pilipino Democratic Party] and Fidel Agcaoili's PNB (together with Raul Manglapus's NUCD [National Union of Christian Democrats] and the ghost party BANDILA [Bansang Nagkaisa sa Diwa at Layunin—Nation United in Spirit and Purpose]) are joining the LP. It is an explicit strategy of the CPP to infiltrate all bourgeois political parties, since the PNB, by itself, has been a total failure. Salonga's LP is the most susceptible to this infiltration because it already has an in-house left wing component.

Coalition has always been the name of the game of the Radical Left. The tactical moves towards that Coalition may be emerging.

#### **Marcos' Sister To Ask for His Travel Documents**

HK2408090188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 24 Aug 88

[Text] The Sandiganbayan [Anti-Graft Court] is expecting Mrs Fortuna Marcos Barba, former president Marcos' sister, to formally request issuance of her brother's travel documents so that the latter can return to the country. Mr Marcos gave her authorization to get his travel documents on the 22d of this month.

#### **Columnist Advises Against Return of Marcos**

HK2408051988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 24 Aug 88 p 4

["Postscript" column by Federico Suarez: "Cory Taking a Big Risk"]

[Text] In 1985, Ferdinand Marcos was not called upon to schedule presidential elections since the next polls were to be held only in 1987.

But bowing to American pressure, Marcos called for snap elections in February 1986 to deodorize his regime. That was his Big Blunder.

Having opened the floodgates, the tottering Marcos was unable to hold back the rushing tide that swept him to the gutter.

Today, Cory Aquino is not called upon to allow Marcos to return before the U.S. president elections in November—and even before criminal charges are filed against him in Manila.

But for some far-from-transparent reason, Cory Aquino is opening the door for the return of Marcos and the four horsemen of the Apocalypse.

Some of us are worried this may be the Biggest Blunder of Cory Aquino.

President Aquino said that if the courts say so, she would allow Marcos to return. Of course! She thinks she has a choice?

She can't keep her options open on whether or not to obey the court.

Our military seems to suffer from the same illusions. Gen Renato de Villa, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff has announced that they would abide by the decision of the court.

The military has to be reminded that like the rest of us, our soldiers actually have no choice. They are expected to just obey orders. They have no business pretending to go through a tortuous mental process, weighing the pros and cons, and making the difficult decision to obey the courts.

Is anybody making just a feeble attempt to put the military in its proper place—under civilian authority—or has the military finally succeeded in transforming itself into a fourth co-equal branch of government?

Then there's Solicitor General Frank Chavez, who has conceded that Marcos may have to be summoned if criminal charges were filed, but who announced that he would oppose for political and security reasons [underlined words as published]—the former strongman's return.

Our solicitor general, I think, should stay within his turf and leave the political and security issues to the proper authorities.

If Chavez thinks, for instance, that Marcos's return poses security problems, that should not color his legal brief. He should argue and act on the basis of the law. If the law says that Marcos should be allowed to return, then regardless of the security fears of the solicitor general, the accused Marcos must be permitted to confront his accusers.

But many of us agree with Chavez's opinion that, at this stage, Marcos must not be allowed to return. At least not for the perpetuation of the testimony of former Public Works Secretary Baltazar Aquino. Let's wait till criminal charges have actually been filed.

Until Baltazar Aquino makes his formal testimony, we do not know what he would say in the perpetuation proceedings. It is premature to presume that Marcos would be an adversely affected party and should, therefore, be allowed to be present.

If Marcos were to show up, will he be a witness, an accused, an attorney for somebody, an amicus curiae, a bystander, or what? Nobody knows, we repeat, until the former Marcos cabinet member makes his statement.

POSTSCRIPT: Remember that Ferdinand Marcos used the same perpetuation process in tightening the noose around the neck of Ninoy Aquino when the former senator was languishing in jail while a kangaroo court went through the motions of trying him for a number of imagined crimes.

"Witnesses," some of them criminals, were trotted out by Marcos. Their incredible tales had to be perpetuated because Marcos wanted to consolidate as early as possible all evidence to clinch his case against Ninoy.

The eerie thing was that not long after the hapless "witnesses" recited their lines and signed the perjurious affidavits, they were killed and silenced forever—so they won't be able to retract their statements against Ninoy and Ninoy won't get the chance later to challenge their statements.

As clincher, Ninoy who was locked up in tight security cell was even accused of ordering the murder of the witnesses!

#### **House Vetoes Purchase of Air Force Jets**

*HK2408074988 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 24 Aug 88*

[Text] The House Committee on National Defense vetoed a Philippine Air Force plan to purchase 18 fighter planes next year. Instead, it recommended that funds allocated for the proposed purchase be used to implement social and economic projects. The planes had been intended for training Philippine Air Force pilots who are still flying aircraft dating from the Second World War. Meanwhile, there is a dire shortage of experienced combat pilots in the Philippine Air Force to fly modern fighter planes in the current counterinsurgency campaign. This was revealed by Air Force Chief Major General Jose de Leon to the committee.

According to De Leon, only 12 of the 35 reserve pilots in the Armed Forces of the Philippines can take part in the campaign which deploys nine S-5 fighter jets.

**Extension of Alsa Masa's Activities Proposed**

HK2208140788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
1300 GMT 22 Aug 88

[Text] A high-ranking military official has suggested that the Alsa Masa's activities be extended, not only in Davao but also in Metro Manila and leading provinces of the country, to completely eradicate the insurgency problem. More details from Bong Roxas of DXGNFM News Express, Davao City:

[Begin recording in English] Colonel Jaime Canatoy, chief of operations of the civil relations group, explained the purpose of his visit to Davao City the other day. Canatoy said that the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA had made Davao City a laboratory to test their activities and eventually apply them to other regions of the country. [end recording]

**Military Reports Improved Insurgency Situation**

HK2208130188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
GLOBE in English 21 Aug 88 pp 1, 6

[By Noel T. Catorillo]

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] initiated 67 percent of tactical engagements and posted a more favorable kill ratio against the communist New People's Army during the first six months of this year, according to the latest DND [Department of National Defense]-AFP nationwide situation report obtained by ASSOCIATED EDITORS.

Despite the improved situation, however, the Armed Forces say "the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA remains the most potent threat to national security" and that the terrorists are still active in 20 percent of the 41,818 barangays throughout the country.

From January to July 15 this year, a total of 1,148 insurgency-related tactical engagements were reported nationwide. Sixty-seven percent of these, or 768, were AFP-initiated and 380, or 33 percent, were credited to the NPA.

"It was the lowest recorded average in NPA-initiated incidents for the past five years," says the report, which reviewed the period from January 1 to June 30, 1988.

It notes that the decrease in NPA-initiated combat incidents was largely due to a "more aggressive" AFP counterinsurgency operation, in which gains were measured by the number of rebels killed and firearms recovered.

The kill ratio, the report says, "was most favorable" last May at 1 to 2, in favor of the government. It used to be a "disturbing" 1.5:1 ratio, also in favor of the military.

The violent incidents in the past six months this year resulted in 2,133 deaths, of which 54 percent was halved between government soldiers and innocent civilians—580 soldiers and 568 civilians killed. NPA rebels made up the other 46 percent, or 985.

Despite these military gains, armed city guerrillas, or "Sparrows," continue their assassination activities, although targets are now "selected carefully."

From January to July this year, Sparrow-related killings nationwide were counted at 88, or less than 34 percent during the same period last year, when the military recorded 133 NPA Sparrow-related killings.

Most of these killings took place in Metro Manila, where NPA assassins continue to enjoy the advantages of surprise, time and place of attack.

The CPP-NPA is beset with leadership and organizational problems, which, the report says, is due to "intense" ideological and political debates, infractions of party rules and the vacuum left by recently neutralized leaders.

In addition, five Central Committee members, 19 functional and territorial staff officers, eight regional leaders and 397 CPP-NPA regulars, subversive mass activists and supporters have been arrested.

Recent operations, the report says, also resulted in the dismantling of five CPP-NPA communication and finance centers in Metro Manila and other parts of the country, including a field medical facility in Metro Manila.

Significantly, too, 7,209 alleged CPP-NPA members have returned to the fold from March 1987 through February this year, under the government's National Reconciliation and Development Program.

Most of those who took advantage of the program came from Mindanao. This "partly explains," says the report, the reduction of the CPP-NPA strength in Mindanao.

Despite these setbacks, the NPA continues to raid military detachments and police stations. It has not let up in its ambushes of military convoys and foot patrols and liquidation of soldiers and policemen.

With the temporary weakening of the military after the aborted coup on August 28, 1987, the raids on AFP detachments, police stations and even municipal halls increased dramatically. This year, however, the NPA has so far failed to sustain this objective.

The report says the AFP has made headway in solving the factionalism in its ranks with the neutralization of certain former members of the Reform-the-Armed-Forces-Movement, including ex-colonel Gregorio Honasan.

While the military continues to score modest successes in counter-insurgency, such as increasing the killing ratio of two rebels per one soldier and recovering thousands of loose firearms from the insurgents, the ultimate yardsticks of success are not body counts and kill ratios but the removal of CPP-NPA influence in the barangays and the winning of the psychological warfare, the report said.

**Military Accused of Bombing Tribal Communities**  
*HK2408051388 Manila PH. LIPPINE DAILY*  
*GLOBE in English 24 Aug 88 p 3*

[Text] The military has for the past three months continuously bombed and strafed 13 tribal communities in the hinterlands of Agusan del Norte in Mindanao, a human rights group disclosed yesterday.

In a press statement, the Tunay na Alyansa ng Bayan Alay sa Tribu (Tabak) [Genuine People's Alliance for the Tribes] claimed 250 Higaonon families were forced to evacuate due to military operations conducted from May 27 to July 3.

"The more than 2,000 men, women and children," said Tabak secretary-general Mercie Ferrer, "sought refuge in the forests of Buenavista town, Agusan del Sur. Their condition is now fast deteriorating having been deprived of their sources of food."

Ferrer was quoting the initial report of a fact-finding mission (FFM) team which investigated reported cases of human rights violations allegedly committed by the military in the provinces of Agusan del Norte, Surigao del Sur and Surigao del Norte.

The 15-day FFM conducted August 1-15 was participated in by national and Mindanao-based church and human rights organizations and was conducted at the request of 10 Higaonon datos [local headman].

Ferrer, who the press statements said had joined the FFM-Agusan team, claimed Higaonon leaders reported two Tora-tora (World War II) planes incessantly bombed their communities for 37 days. Bombed areas, she said, are the sitios of Bocbocon, Anas, Lilok Bulan-bula, Pasiyohan, Talutoan, Lano, Hanginan, Baklayon, Tambubud-an, Nabungkas and Bayocboc, all in Buenavista town.

"The Higaonon leaders," said Ferrer, "reported that at one time the planes dropped at least 80 bombs (last May 27) on their communities. Helicopter gunships would often hover above and strafe the forests where they (Higaonons) sought refuge."

The Agusan team reportedly documented cases of premature births (3), salvagings (4), destruction of farmlands and properties as a result of the bombings and strafings.

The Higaonons claimed their territory is suspected by the military to be a stronghold of the New People's Army guerrillas.

"Ground operations conducted by elements of the Special Operation Groups (SOGs) and 30th Infantry Battalion Philippine Army (IBPA)," claimed Ferrer, "resulted also in five houses destroyed including farm tools and house implements."

"The massive strafing and bombing, including ground troop maneuvers also participated in by Civilian Home Defense Forces deprived 13 tribal communities of their economic sources of livelihood," Ferrer said.

**Military Warned Against Guerrilla Infiltration**  
*HK2208072388 Manila MANILA BULLETIN*  
*in English 22 Aug 88 p 10*

[Text] Dinaig, Maguindanao (PNA)—A military official in Central Mindanao has warned unit commanders against rebel infiltration of military ranks by way of enlistment.

Brig. Gen. Jose Cesar Capa, commander of the 6th Army Infantry Division based at Camp Gen. Siongco at Awang here, said intelligence reports indicated attempts by those in the communist movement to gain foothold in the military organization by joining in.

In a directive, Capa urged unit commanders of the division assigned in Central and Southeastern Mindanao regions to intensify counter-intelligence operations against rebel poseurs.

He urged all military personnel to be security conscious at all times.

He suggested security seminars and retraining programs.

**NPA Recruitment in Cordillera Region Drops**  
*HK1908125388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
*in Tagalog 1200 GMT 19 Aug 88*

[Text] The NPA is having difficulty recruiting members in the Cordillera region due to the continuous evacuation of the area. Captain Rudy Guligardo, chief of the special Cordillera civil relation service, said the number of NPA elements started to drop in the past 2 years, following the departure of rebel priest Conrado Balweg from the group, who formed the Cordillera People's Liberation Army. This brought about the surrender of other regular NPA members who took advantage of the government's amnesty program.



**Tribesmen Said Killed by Anticommunist Group**  
*HK2208135788 Hong Kong AFP in English 1347 GMT  
22 Aug 88*

[Text] Dipolog, Philippines, Aug 22 (AFP)—Anti-communist militias killed 13 tribesmen near this southern city over the weekend, a tribal leader reported here Monday.

About 30 machete-wielding members of the "Tadtad [Chop Chop]" cult raided the mountain village of the Subanons near Manuel Roxas town on Saturday, hogtied seven of the men, and hacked them to death, village leader Timuay Engad told reporters.

They shot dead four children and two women as the rest of the village fled, he added. Military spokesmen here could not immediately confirm the report.

The Tadtad are among dozens of bizarre pseudo-Christian cults which hunt down communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas and sympathizers here in the southern island of Mindanao.

The military denies arming these groups, but admit they are helping in the fight against the insurgency.

Fleeing residents of another mountain village near Manuel Roxas claimed Monday that at least 10 of their fellow residents were killed when the military launched a mortar attack on the community.

A military statement issued here Monday maintained that the target was an NPA camp and that the rebels suffered "heavy casualties."

NPA guerrillas set fire to 10 houses in the central island of Negros on Thursday, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY said Monday.

The houses near Himamaylan town were owned by members of an anti-communist vigilante group, it said, adding that none of them were harmed.

**Attack on Radio Towers Called 'Act of War'**  
*HK2208051588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE  
in English 22 Aug 88 p 7*

[Text] Iloilo City—The underground National Democratic Front on Negros Island (NDF-NI) has invoked its "belligerency status" in destroying two radio station transmitters in Bacolod City last month, and called the simultaneous attacks "an act of war."

"As a belligerent power, the NDF through its armed force, the New People's Army, reserves the right and prerogative to inflict damage on all forces employed by the ...government ...in waging its counterrevolutionary war," the NDF said in a statement.

The four-page English language communique, a copy of which was obtained by the PHILIPPINE NEWS and FEATURES, sought to explain the attacks last July 27 on the transmitters of radio stations DYHB and DYEZ.

Signed by Fr Frank Fernandez, representing NDF-NI, and Celso Magsilang of the NPA Negros Island Regional Operational Command (NPA-Niroc), the communique was specifically addressed to four media people: Loreto Lapuos, president of the local Kapisanan ng mga Brodkasters sa Pilipinas (KBP) [Association of Broadcasters in the Philippines]; Percy Torre, president of the Congress of Active Media Practitioners (Camp); Primo Esleyer, president of the Negros Press Club; and Lui Tribago president of the Correspondents and Broadcasters Association—Action News Service (Cobra-ANS).

Fernandez was also heard over the radio reading in tape the vernacular version of the communique.

NDF-NI said the burning of the two radio transmitters was an "act of war" by its armed city partisans. Most personnel of the two stations were "diehard anti-communist hacks" who abet the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] psychological warfare, said the communique.

It said the AFP enlists the media for "subliminal propaganda" and accused the island's media practitioners, "many of its leading lights—from the present president of the KBP, down to several station managers, anchor-men and reporters" of breaching the National Press Club's code of neutrality.

The local military, disputing the NDF's claim to belligerency status, dismissed the NPAs as mere "communist terrorists" and their attacks on the radio transmitters as "criminal acts."

The NDF-NI's claim to belligerency status goes back a couple of months. Frank Fernandez, alleged head of NDF-NI, announced last May in a taped message that the NDF is already a belligerent force, "even if the U.S.-Aquino regime chooses to ignore it".

## Thailand

**Prem Named 'Privy Councillor,' 'Elder Statesman'**  
*BK2408081988 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
24 Aug 88 Afternoon edition p 1*

[Text] Gen Prem Tinsulanon's possible comeback was completely ruled out this morning with his appointment as privy councillor and elder statesman and his statement indicating his full support for Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

Government sources said this morning Prem will be granted an audience with HM [His Majesty] the King late Friday afternoon to be sworn in as privy councillor.

HM the King will also bestow him with the top-ranking royal decoration, called Noppharat Ratchawaraphon during the audience, the sources said.

HM the King has so far granted the royal decoration to only four figures and Prem will be the fifth. The four are late senior statesmen Pridi Phanomyong, late Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, late Field Marshal Plaek Phibunsongkhram and Her Royal Highness Princess Kanlayani Watthana. The royal decoration has been traditionally bestowed to senior royal family members who are Buddhist devout.

Prem will be granted an audience at 4:15 pm Friday at Chitlada Palace, the sources said.

In a related development, about 150 top-brass officers led by Gen Chawalit this morning showed up in full force at Prem's Si Sao residence to congratulate him about the appointment to senior statesmanship. All these developments, analysts pointed out, indicated that Prem has no chance of making a comeback to power.

Prem told the well-wishers his relations with them are deeper than ordinary friendship and can never be disrupted.

The top-ranking officers, including the air force, the navy and the police chiefs, called on Prem also to wish him a happy birthday.

Leading the officers, Chawalit, concurrently acting supreme commander, told Prem the former premier and the military shared the same "blood" and the same "responsibility" which made their bondage ever-lasting.

He pledged that they will follow in the footsteps of Prem, who served as their example for his devotion to strengthening national security and the throne.

"Pa Prem is also our example of a gentleman and we will follow his pattern throughout our remaining life," he said.

Chawalit said the officers called on Prem because not all of them could make it to Songkhla where the former premier will celebrate his birthday anniversary tomorrow.

He said they were paying respect to Prem also because HM the King had just appointed him senior statesman, which Chawalit described as an "invaluable title".

Wishing Prem a long life, Chawalit, air force chief of CM [Air Chief Marshal] Woranat Aphichari, navy chief Adm Praphat Kritsanachan and police chief Pol Gen Phao Sarasin, handed Prem bouquets at the end of Chawalit's speech.

Responding to the show of respect, Prem said Chawalit and friends already were aware that they are more than ordinary friends.

"We have fought side by side for national interests," he said.

Prem said their friendship was once again demonstrated by their presence this morning and the bondage will be ever-lasting.

"We belong to the same group and nothing can separate us because all of us have the common duty towards our motherland," Prem said.

After the address, Prem exchanged pleasantries with Chawalit and other well-wishers, including Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, on Miss Universe Phonthip Nakhirankanok's return to Thailand.

"Is she very beautiful?" asked Prem. Chawalit said she was but he was too shy to gaze at her.

Prem stepped down from power when he turned down an invitation from leaders of his former political partners to head a coalition government after the July 24 general election.

Prem sprang the surprise after having consulted with Chawalit and after a series of trooping into his residence before the nationwide polls. He was reported to make up his mind before the election.

Speculations had been persistent that Prem may make a comeback if the Chatchai administration failed to prove its value. But in an apparent move to appease Prem, the Chatchai administration asked HM the King to bestow Prem the title of statesman. Relations between Chatchai and Chawalit are said to be excellent.

**Chatchai Criticized Over Invitation to Military**  
BK2408021788 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
19 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Government members, Opposition MPs and a student group launched attacks yesterday [18 August] at Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's plan to invite Army Commander in Chief Chawalit Yonghaiyut to attend the weekly Cabinet meetings.

Some opponents simply said the idea is unreasonable, while others want Chatchai to clarify his proposal.

"It's funny," said Samak Suntharawet, leader of the Prachakon Thai Party. "Sometimes soldiers are heavily attacked (by politicians), but sometimes they are unreasonably flattered."

Samak recounted that the military has vowed to stay away from politics.

"So what is all this about? I don't think there is a spare seat in the Cabinet room," said Samak, a former communications minister.

Prime Minister Chatchai, saying that he considers the armed forces "part of the staff" of his government, suggested on Wednesday [17 August] that Chawalit attend the weekly meetings.

Chawalit welcomed the idea and claimed the military can provide the Cabinet with useful information concerning the national security and can aid in the solving of certain problems. He also said the military's participation will "strengthen" relations between the armed forces and the government.

Samak said Chatchai, who also serves as defence minister, should be blamed for the controversy.

"If only he had sacrificed the (defence) portfolio to a military man!" the outspoken Opposition leader said.

Deputy Interior Minister Trairong Suwannakhiri declined to criticize Chatchai directly, but said any "odd act" will damage the government's and Thailand's images.

"We should look around and see whether the other democratic countries are doing something like this," Trairong said.

Trairong said the government should consider "on a case-by-case basis" whether to allow military representatives to attend Cabinet sessions.

"We are in the democratic world, so we shouldn't do odd things which will bring more bad results than good ones. We should be very careful," he said.

"That is all I can say. The premier is my boss and it's not appropriate to give a senior a lot of advice," Trairong said.

Agriculture Minister Sanan Khachonprasat believes Chatchai will consult the coalition partners before deciding to go ahead with his plan.

"The coalition parties haven't yet been told of his reasons," Sanan said.

Chatchai claimed that several government agencies, including the National Security Council and the Public Relations Department, are normally represented in the Cabinet meetings. Therefore, he said, "having the military represented will be nothing unusual."

Gen Athit Kamlang-ek, leader of the opposition Phuangchon Chao Thai Party and former army commander in chief, declined to comment on the issue, which he said is "unprecedented".

"This is something I never did and is unprecedented. So I cannot say whether it's right or wrong," Athit said.

Chatchai's move prompted speculation that he is giving in to pressure from the politically powerful military.

Anuson Thamchai, leader of Chulalongkorn University's student union, said Chatchai invited Chawalit because the prime minister "seems too concerned" about the government's stability.

"As far as I know, a permanent official's duty is to carry out policies, not making policies," the student activist said.

The matter also apparently confused the Opposition parties.

Wira Musikaphong, secretary-general of the Prachachon Party, said on Wednesday that Chatchai's move is very "strange", while Piyanat Watcharaphon, secretary-general of the Ruam Thai Party, said it "is something very unthinkable".

A Cabinet minister demanding anonymity on Wednesday described Chatchai's move as "absurd".

#### **Army Officers Welcome Invitation**

BK2408024588 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
19 Aug 88 Afternoon edition p 2

[Text] Two senior army officers this morning welcomed Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's invitation for the armed forces to attend the weekly Cabinet meetings.

"We should accept the honour given to us by the prime minister," said Gen [General] Suchinda Khrapayun, deputy army chief of staff.

Lt Gen [Lieutenant General] Panya Singsakda, secretary general to the prime minister, quoted Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut as saying that the armed forces must help the government as much as it possibly could.

Panya, who is also assistant army chief of staff, stated that the armed forces have yet to define its role in the Cabinet. "They may not have to attend every Cabinet meeting," he said.

Chatchai said on Wednesday [18 August] that he wanted the armed forces to be represented in the weekly Cabinet meetings. He suggested that the supreme commander attend the meetings on behalf of the armed forces.

The idea was immediately assailed by several government and opposition MPs who accuse Chatchai of giving in to the military's pressure.

However, Chawalit, who is acting supreme commander, welcomed the idea.

But Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Phichit Kunlawanit said the pros and cons of the military's presence in the Cabinet meetings should be studied.

Chatchai did not say when the armed forces will actually begin attending the weekly meetings, which are normally limited to Cabinet members and representatives of selected government agencies, such as the National Security Council.

#### **Chatchai May Withdraw Offer**

BK2408091188 Bangkok *THAI RAT* in Thai  
20 Aug 88 p 6

[Text] Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan on 19 August spoke to reporters at Government House about opposition by several MP's to plans to have the commanders of the Armed Forces attend cabinet meetings. He said that it was just an idea and the military had agreed with it; the idea can be abandoned if most people do not want it. Major General Chatchai said that democracy is in full bloom and it is normal for people to express their opinions on any issue.

The prime minister said that: "The idea aims to create closer cooperation with all government units. Civil servants from eight agencies such as the National Economic and Social Development Board, the National Security Council, the Mass Communications Authority of Thailand, the Public Relations Department, as well as the National Intelligence Agency have been attending Cabinet meetings. There have never been military officers in Cabinet meetings despite the fact that they have frequently assisted the government, such as in cases of drought and floods."

Major General Chatchai said that he had told the Army commander in chief that the government, military, and civilians should cooperate more closely than in the past because in the future soldiers will have to play a greater role in national development and national defense. National development is also the duty of parties. "Do not misunderstand that the military will be present as part of the cabinet; they will be present as part of the staff of government officials, but will not vote in Cabinet meetings," Maj Gen Chatchai said.

When asked how he would decide on this issue, and he replied that he had nothing to decide since no action has been taken. He just floated the idea with the commander in chief who agreed that it was a good idea and in line with the democratic system. If the people do not want it, then it can be abandoned.

#### **Chawalit on Military at Meetings**

BK2408085788 Bangkok *SIAM RAT* in Thai  
23 Aug 88 p 1, 2

[Text] General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, Army commander and acting supreme commander, granted an interview on 22 August in the wake of widespread criticism over moves to have the military attend cabinet

meetings. Gen Chawalit said: This is the wish of the government and the Army must comply. Asked whether he felt uneasy about the move, Gen Chawalit said: We better not talk about it as comments would be endless. He said: "Let us make it plain. The military will not participate in Cabinet meetings. That is all."

Gen Chawalit added: We do not have to give reasons for ending this controversy. It is now closed. He said that Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan was sincere in his initiative which is based on his concern for national security. If military representatives are present at the Cabinet meetings, they can offer the government immediate suggestions. However, as the move has come under broad criticism, we have to listen to others. We have discussed the matter and come to the conclusion that the move should be shelved. We do not have to push for it, and there should be other more suitable options.

"I would like to reiterate that the duty of the military is to support the prime minister and his government. Whatever the prime minister wishes, the military must comply. Whether it is good or bad depends on the prime minister," Gen Chawalit said.

In an earlier interview, Gen Chawalit said that Maj Gen Chatchai consulted with him and proposed that those with direct responsibility for national security should be invited to attend Cabinet meetings. He said the Cabinet is also attended by a large number of permanent officials, most of them in charge of development projects, so why not invite those in charge of national security to attend Cabinet meetings also, especially when the prime minister himself is concurrently defense minister and may need correct information to help him make decisions.

This report has drawn strong criticism. Most people think that the move is inappropriate.

#### **Government Defends Cabinet Composition**

BK2408013188 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
19 Aug 88 p 1

[Text] The government went all-out yesterday [August 18] to counter the Opposition's claim that the Cabinet is unconstitutional because it has an "extra member."

PM's [prime minister] Office Minister Chaloe M Yubamrung cited in a programme broadcast by every TV channel a similar case involving the 1976 Cabinet of former premier M.R. Seni Pramot.

The programme also featured leading academics trying to blunt the Opposition's move to question the constitutionality of the Cabinet.

Leaders of the eight opposition parties yesterday signed a petition to HM the King over the controversy.

Details of the petition were not disclosed.



The Opposition claims that the Cabinet consists of 45 ministers, including Premier Chatchai Chunhawan who serves concurrently as defence minister. The Constitution stipulates that a government must comprise "one premier and no more than 44 persons as ministers."

Chaloem said there are 45 "persons" in the Cabinet (including Chatchai as premier), but 46 "positions."

Chaloem said the Seni Cabinet had 31 persons, including the premier, but there was then 32 ministerial positions. Seni at that time served concurrently as interior minister.

"The public should not be confused. The government wants to deny the charge that the Cabinet is unconstitutional," said Chaloem, who oversees the Mass Communications Organization of Thailand which controls TV Channels 3 and 9.

Seni, a legal expert, said yesterday the current Cabinet is "rightful" because "the Constitution mentions 'persons', not 'positions'." [quotation marks as published]

The Opposition criticized the TV programme as unfair. "We should have been allowed to express our opinions also," said Piyanat Watcharaphon, secretary-general of the Ruang Thai Party.

Piyanat said the opposition parties decided to petition the King because "it is our duty."

Chaloem said during the TV programme a "dignified politician" was also a member of the Seni Cabinet. The minister was sarcastically referring to Prachakon Thai leader Sam-nak Suntharawat, who has been labelling the present Cabinet as unconstitutional.

**Khukrit Urged To Stop Defending Government**  
BK2408065588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
24 Aug 88 p 2

[Excerpt] Elder statesman M.R. Khukrit Pramot should stop defending Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and his Government because he is making the Opposition feel awkward, a Ruang Thai MP said yesterday [23 August].

M.R. Khukrit was the "main democratic pillar" of the country, said Lamphun MP Saman Chomphuthep, and he should not speak in favour of Maj-Gen [Major General] Chatchai and his administration because the Social Action Party he once led was a coalition partner. [passage omitted]

**Chawalit Seeks Press Restraint on Reshuffle**  
BK2408034588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
23 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Acting Supreme Commander and Army commander in chief Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut yesterday [22 August] urged newspapers not to speculate on the annual military reshuffle list, saying recent accounts have been wrong.

Calling stories purporting to contain information on the reshuffle of senior officers "wrong and unfounded", he said the accounts only serve to discredit the publications in the eyes of the public.

"Everything (on the reshuffle) that appears in the newspapers is wrong," he said.

Gen Chawalit said such "untrue reports" only create rifts in the Armed Forces.

"Sometimes friends will become foes after reading such reports," he said.

Gen Chawalit said there are "always problems in reshuffling the Armed Forces, but that's normal".

"The Press should not sensationalise it," he said.

Gen Chawalit said he would be carefully overseeing the reshuffle and added that "justice will be assured".

He said the Air Force reshuffle list had not yet reached him, although the Army list is finished.

Gen Chawalit confirmed that he had been visited recently by senior Air Force officers, but said the meeting was not meant to pressure him.

"They just came to tell their troubles like brother talks to brothers," he said.

"The Air Force is still united," he added.

Gen Chawalit also said he agreed with the idea of rotations after serving in posts for about two years, especially in the commander-in-chief post.

"However, sometimes ideas can't be put into practice," he said. "The post of commander-in-chief is not like food or dessert that can be shared."

**Officials on Budget Revision, Deficit Cut**  
BK2408022988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
24 Aug 88 pp 15, 16

[Text] The deficit for the next fiscal year will be reduced significantly to only 1.5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) by the revised national budget, Budget Bureau Director Bodi Chunnanon said yesterday.

Under a target set by the National Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB] under the ongoing Sixth Plan, the country's budget deficit for next year would be about 2.6 percent of GDP, he said.

According to PM's [Prime Minister's] Office Minister Anuwat Watthanaphongsiri who visited the Budget Bureau yesterday, the bureau, the Finance Ministry, the Bank of Thailand and the NESDB have completed a revision of the national budget set by the previous Government for the next fiscal year beginning this October.

Under the revised version, government expenditure would rise from 270,000 million baht to 285,500 million baht while revenues would increase by 32,000 million baht from 230,500 million baht to 262,500 million baht.

The 32,000 million baht revenue increase would be allocated in three portions. The first 6,000 million baht will be used to increase the salaries of civil servants. This would be in addition to 4,000 million baht which is needed to divert cost of living expenses into salary expenses for civil servants.

A further 17,000 million baht would be used to pay ahead of time the country's debts before they mature to save interest payments.

Finally 9,000 million baht would be used for additional investment purposes.

Mr Anuwat said as there has to be revision in details of the national budget, the draft budget bill would be ready to be submitted to Parliament on October 16 and Parliament would take 45 days to scrutinise it.

That means enforcement of the next budget would be delayed from September to December.

Meanwhile, Budget Bureau Director Bodi predicted that the increase in the size of the budget would push up the inflation rate by about one percentage point which he described as manageable.

The country's fiscal position would be very good next fiscal year which will promote national economic expansion through a higher investment budget.

The budget deficit for the next fiscal year would be reduced from the original 40,000 million baht to only 23,000 million baht due to the revisions, he said.

That means the budget deficit would fall from 2.6 percent of GDP specified in the Sixth Plan to only 1.5 percent. This deficit rate would be maintained in subsequent years, he added.

He said as the deficit would fall to 23,000 million baht, the Government Savings Bank, which is a source of funding for the Government, would not be affected.

Next fiscal year 17,000 million baht will be borrowed from the bank to finance the deficit while the balance of 6,000 million baht would be borrowed from the public through the sale of government bonds.

According to an NESDB projection based on the revised budget, economic growth for the 1989 calendar year would be 7 percent.

This is considered satisfactory as the country's economic base would be widened this year. Mr Bodi added that the next budget would give more importance to the Green Isan [northeast region] Project.

**Khun Sa Offers Guns for Opium to Hilltribesmen**  
*BK2408011988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 24 Aug 88 p 3*

[Text] Chiang Mai—Opium warlord Khun Sa and his drug allies have encouraged Northern border hilltribesmen to grow opium poppies for heroin factories in the Golden Triangle.

Sources in Government anti-narcotic agencies said several hundred automatic rifles were given to hilltribesmen at the Thai-Burmese border in Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai and Mae Hong Son to protect opium plantations.

The villagers were asked to grow poppies and sell opium to Khun Sa's Muang Tai Army (also known as the Shan United Army), sources said.

The drug producers pledged to provide protection for villagers who joined in the poppy cultivation—provided they keep their plantations in Burmese territory to avoid Thai anti-narcotic authorities.

The sources said the Muang Tai Army appointed senior members to oversee poppy cultivation by the hilltribesmen.

It is estimated that about 20,000 rai of poppies will be cultivated in the Northern part of the country.

The sources said the Government's tough suppression of opium cultivation has caused growers to find new fields in remote areas, making it more difficult for authorities to find them.

**PRC Minister Calls on Industry Minister**  
*BK2308160888 Bangkok ZHONG HUA RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 88 p 3*

[Text] Zou Jiahua, Chinese state councilor and minister of machinery and electronic industry, who is leading an 8-member Chinese industry delegation on a visit to Thailand, highly praised Thailand's success in industrial development, saying it can serve as an example for China's economic development. He also stressed that China and Thailand should strengthen exchanges on this aspect.

Minister Zou and his entourage paid a courtesy call on Industry Minister Banhan Sinlapa-acha at the Industry Ministry on 22 August. They were warmly welcomed by the host. Both sides discussed and exchanged views on the current situation. In his welcome speech, Banhan said Thailand is trying to expand its light and heavy industries into rural areas, and it needs funds and machinery to increase this development. He believed China could provide its cooperation since it has such materials. Banhan raised the issue with Minister Zou that previously China had expressed a desire to participate in a joint venture in Thailand to produce (potassium) in the northeast and to buy sugar from Thailand, but there have been no further developments.

Minister Zou Jiahua said that he would inquire about the progress of this issue. He also hoped that from now on Chinese and Thai officials can make contact and hold talks directly in order to avoid red tape. He will send officials to visit Thailand and welcome Thai representatives to China for direct talks. China has experience in producing generators, drilling machines, and computers. So, he hoped both sides can strengthen exchanges and cooperation on this aspect. He believed the prospects for this aspect are bright. Both sides also discussed other cooperation and were satisfied with the results. They believed that industrial technological exchanges between China and Thailand will further progress.

**Phichai on Political, Economic Ties With SRV**  
BK2408005588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
24 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Thai-Vietnamese trade and economic ties should be separated from political relations to facilitate more commerce between the two countries, Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun told a senior Vietnamese Embassy official yesterday.

The Vietnamese charge d'affaires, Viet Tan Tran, called on the deputy premier at Government House to discuss his planned visit to Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City.

Mr Phichai said a visit to Vietnam could only take place when the Kampuchean problem is resolved.

He said he could not visit Vietnam for the time being because the recent peace talks in Jakarta failed to produce a settlement plan for Kampuchea.

Mr Phichai said the Thais and Vietnamese should concentrate on co-operation in trade, especially in fishing joint ventures.

He said he was informed by Mr Tran that Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is currently visiting Thailand, would like to meet him and Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan before his departure on Friday.

Mr Phichai said such a meeting has not yet been set up.

**Chatchai Adviser Discusses Foreign Policy**  
BK1908062588 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
19 Aug 88 p 8

[By Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Foreign Policy Views of the PM's Advisor—Flexibility Toward Foes, Firmness Toward Friends"]

[Text] Thailand's foreign policy under Prime Minister [PM] Chatchai Chunhawan will be more flexible toward adversaries and more firm toward friends.

In an interview with THE NATION, M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphat, the foreign policy advisor to the premier, said Thailand's "quite successful" foreign policy would be continued.

"I would go along with the general direction of Thai foreign policy," said the academic known as one of the most ardent critics of Thai foreign policy. Sukhumphan concurred that Thailand has succeeded in containing the Vietnamese threat, in making foreign policy an instrument of economic development, in trying to play a more active, independent and high profile role in the international community.

But there are certain areas where he would like to see some improvements, especially in Thailand's relations with adversaries, potential adversaries and friends. Thailand should be more flexible with Indochina and more firm with friends like the United States. "We must deal with them constructively, and from a position of strength," the 35-year-old advisor said.

He also played down the divergence of views between the Foreign Ministry and himself.

"I think the possibility of my clashing with the Foreign Ministry has been exaggerated," he said.

He admitted that in the past he had played only one role, as an academic who was trying to inspire new thinking and provide objective analysis of Thailand's foreign policy.

"In my new role, I have to take into account the question of feasibility. It is not feasible to formulate or implement any policy without the Foreign Ministry," he said.

Sukhumphan also said that he would like to meet Foreign Ministry officials "as soon as possible." "But the question is whether they would meet me or not," he said.

Sukhumphan pledged that the advisory board will act as an "independent" source of input for policy options.

"We have certain perspectives which are different from the bureaucracy. What we will try to do is compliment the bureaucracy, to reinforce decision-making by bringing in outside perspectives," he said. "A good and strong policy-making system should be an open one. If it is a closed one, it may lack perspective."

Sukhumphan also tried to allay fear among bureaucrats that the advisory groups will play a prominent role or overrule them on policy matters. "There is fear that we might supplant the bureaucracy, that we will try to reduce the influence of the bureaucracy. Such fear is unfounded," he said.

Sukhumphan said that there is a difference between academics and bureaucrats in policy-making approaches. "Academics tend to look at things in terms of desirability too much and the question of feasibility is secondary," he said.

For government policy-makers, feasibility is the most important element, he said, but added that occasionally some things that are desirable but could not be done "may be relevant to policy-makers."

The advisory group, he said, will strike a balance between the elements of desirability and feasibility in order to arrive at a better policy that serves both the public and the national interest.

"We are probably smart enough to know what can be done and what cannot be done," he said.

As for Vietnam, Sukhumphan reiterated that it is important that the Vietnamese troops leave Kampuchea as soon as possible.

"There is no doubt we have to live in peace with Vietnam and try to manage and control conflicts that we have between us and promote venues for cooperation in all fields, with the exception of military," he said.

There is also an urgent need to look at the long-term structure of Thai-Vietnamese relations with Hanoi. The question is how well we can live with Vietnam and how we can build stronger relations, according to the young advisor.

Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea should not prevent Thailand and Vietnam from improving their ties or holding dialogue, citing, for example, the existence of talks between the Soviet Union and the West despite Soviet troops being stationed in Eastern Europe, diplomatic relations between archrivals North and South Korea, and ties between China and Taiwan.

Regarding Thailand's relations with Vietnam, he set forth two priorities which are interconnected: To keep the momentum of solving the Kampuchean problem going, and come to grips with what kind of relations we want with Vietnam in the future.

"We cannot allow the momentum of Kampuchea's settlement effort to decrease. A lot has been achieved in the past eight months. We must not sit still," Sukhumphan said.

"But the Foreign Ministry tends to postpone the consideration of ties with Vietnam to the future saying in effect we cannot consider it until Vietnam leaves Kampuchea," he said.

Sukhumphan stressed that Thailand has to consider this question because "it will have an impact on what we are trying to achieve in Kampuchea as well."

"We have to improve our relations with Vietnam without conditions. That does not mean we accept Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea. We should promote direct, government approved trade relations with Vietnam without going through third parties."

The government can encourage this trend by providing the psychological and operational framework for the private sector to deal with Vietnam.

The government, he said, should continue to normalize relations with Laos after the Ban Rom Klao battle by trading and re-opening border checkpoints. "Normalcy is a great healer of wound," he said.

To strengthen Thai-Lao relations, Sukhumphan suggested the revitalization of the 1979 Joint Communiqué between former Premier Kriangsak Chamanan and Laotian Premier Kaysone Phomvihane. "The framework of good relations is already there, except we have not really paid as much attention as we should have. That's why we neglect Laos because we think they are not as important as they are," he said.

Currently there are two perceptions, contradictory in nature, governing the Thai view of Laos. One is that Laos is a Vietnamese puppet. "Therefore, we must teach Laos a lesson now and then for betraying the big brother," he said.

The other perception is that Thailand still thinks that it has a possibility of winning Laos away from Vietnam, which encourages the Thai policy makers to use "carrot and stick" strategy. He said neither belief is true.

Sukhumphan argued that it would be foolish to think that Thailand can win Laos from Vietnam for "Laos is structured under Vietnamese control, which would be difficult for Thailand to do."

"That does not mean we should beat Laos on the head to teach it a lesson."



He said Laotian leaders want to have some flexibility in dealing with Vietnam even though it cannot leave Vietnam's orbit. "The only way Thailand can encourage this trend is to conduct a good neighbourly policy," the advisor said.

While Thailand cannot ignore any act of Laotian aggression, Bangkok should normalize the Thai-Lao border all the way through, encourage trade with Laos and allow transit of goods across the border.

Asked whether Laos would try to revitalize its connection with the remnants of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) as Thai authorities claim, Sukhumphan said: "The Lao side can revive whatever they want to revive. The CPT is a thing of the past. This day we don't have to fear communists. Communists have to fear us. We have a more dynamic system. To fear communists or communist subversion is an anachronism that must be gotten rid of."

#### Part 2 of Interview

BK2308100088 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
20 Aug 88 p 8

["Second of two articles on the foreign policy views of M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphath, director of Chulalongkorn University's Institute of Security and International Studies," from an interview on 16 August with Kawi Chongkitthawon, entitled: "Copyright Bill Will Shape Thai-US Ties"]

[Text] Future Thai-United States relations will be determined by the new Thai government's attitude toward the copyright issue.

"The government's stand on this issue will set the tone on bilateral relations for years to come," said M.R. Sukhumphan Boriphath, the prime minister's newly-appointed foreign policy advisor.

The upcoming copyright dispute remains controversial. The US government has been pressing Thailand to enact protection guaranteeing international royalties and safeguards, and this promises to pose a great dilemma to the Chatchai administration. Sukhumphan argued that if the government gives in now, it will be difficult for Thailand to deny further concessions to the US. On the other hand, if the government is too tough, it may provoke a strong US reaction.

"The government has to tread a fine line between toughness and yielding," he said.

This singular issue, according to the young advisor, is a very difficult bilateral issue, but he is confident that the Thai-US conflict will be restricted by the countries' mutual security interests. "The Thai-US conflicts can be managed in the current situation," he said.

Sukhumphan pointed out that though the US is a superpower, it must learn to be patient with countries such as Thailand, where democracy will take some time to take root. "The US is not very happy with us. They are not used to seeing Thai MPs being recalcitrant—but they must learn to be patient because we now have a democratic system," he said.

"Democracy works very slowly as a system as the US knows. The government cannot simply say 'Let the Parliament pass the law' and lo and behold, the law is passed. We no longer are a dictatorship. We must let our democratic processes play themselves out. After all that's what the US has been wanting for a long time. And now we have it."

Sukhumphan said that Thailand has always taken the United States for granted, as if the US was a big brother. "When a big brother wants something, it must be done," he said.

The only exception was when Thailand condemned the US government's bombing raid on Libya in 1986, which caused a great strain in the bilateral relations.

"We tend to bow too much to US demands. We should be more firm, if possible, with the US," the academic said.

Although the structure of Thai-US relations is an imbalanced one, the US being far more powerful than Thailand, it does not mean that the Thais have a degree of flexibility in dealing with the US, according to Sukhumphan.

"We have up to a certain limit. But we have not tried even to recognize this limit yet," he said.

He cited the example of US-Philippine relations and the trouble over the future of US bases there. "Obviously, the talks on the bases hit a snag. It is just a review. When the real negotiations come in 1991, the problem will be worse," he said.

Sukhumphan said that if the US's presence in the area continues, it is inevitable that Washington will centralize its bases in the region. Certainly the US considers the region crucial to its strategic interests.

"Thailand is on the list because of the infrastructure which is in place. In general, Thai people do not have much antipathy toward the US. Some of us may not greet the US with open arms, but many others will," he said.

"I am one of those selfish people who wants the US to remain in Southeast Asia but not in Thailand."

It is necessary to have the US presence in Southeast Asia, he argued, and added that there are far "too many things which may happen to make the region less secure" if the US were to abandon the region and remove its military presence.

"It will open up opportunities for the Soviet Union to expand, for China to expand, and it will force Japan to expand. At the moment, the US is protecting Japan's economic interests. If the US is not here, Japan will have to do that by itself."

However, he also thinks that the US is on the decline. "But the decline will not be an apocalyptic one," he said reassuringly.

As far as the Soviets' role in the Asia-Pacific region is concerned, Sukhumphan said that Moscow has turned from "a fear" to "a fear and a respected great power". "That is a substantial improvement," he said.

Thailand is not happy with the Soviet military presence in the region. But it is beginning to pay more attention to the Soviet Union because it has assumed an active and positive role in the region in the past few years.

"The current attitude of the Soviet Union will not change for some time. It is a feared and respected great power," he said.

The academic said it would be difficult for the Soviet Union to cooperate with Thailand militarily. "Sino-Thai military cooperation developed during the period when Thailand faced an immediate danger. Where the Soviet Union is concerned, there is no immediate threat to force Thailand and Soviet Union to have military ties," he said.

Referring to Thai-Chinese relations, Sukhumphan said they are too close "to make me feel comfortable".

Given the intimate relations, Thailand should be more firm with China, especially over the Kampuchean issue. "The problem with China is that the Kampuchean conflict is not at its doorstep. It is at ours. Therefore the risk for China is considerably less than Thailand faces. If we feel that we should be more flexible, we should tell China so and we should attempt to persuade China to be more flexible as well."

Sukhumphan said the Thai leaders' perspectives and interests have prevented Thailand from being firm with China.

Furthermore, closer Thai-Chinese ties also stem from a basic Thai defensive need to improve its logistical capabilities, which China can help supply. "China can provide us with cheaper and less sophisticated weapons. But the socialist countries cannot replace the West as source of sophisticated weapons," he said.

The idea of establishing a Chinese war reserve stockpile in Thailand is to satisfy the perception among Thai military leaders of a Vietnamese threat, which could in the long term strain relations between Thailand and other ASEAN members, such as Indonesia and Malaysia.

As a result, regarding the defence policy, there will be a "dual track" policy toward China.

"Where military cooperation is concerned, we allow that to develop because the government cannot do otherwise. The military wants it, they get it. If the military think that our defence systems require such form of cooperation with China, then that must be so."

Politically and diplomatically, he said, Thailand must be more independent vis-a-vis China, especially on the minor matters like the Dalai Lama. Thailand refused to issue a visa to the Dalai Lama for a visit last year, and this action drew strong protests from student activists, peace groups and Buddhist monks.

"When considering our relations with China we must take into consideration our ASEAN neighbours," he said.

Asked whether Thailand should be concerned with the possibility of a Japanese defence build-up, Sukhumphan said that there is no concern yet with Japanese defence increases because Japan faces the Soviet Union. "Japanese military power should be judged not in the relationship with the rest of ASEAN's military capabilities, but in the context of the Soviet military capability. Japan's military capability is very low."

As long as the US maintains its presence in the region, limited growth of Japanese defence and increase and extension of Japan's sealane patrols are not dangerous, he said.

On ASEAN, he said that after the Kampuchean problem is settled, "ASEAN will continue to be accustomed to help its members to manage and resolve conflicts among one another as in the past. In the future, it will continue to play this role."

In terms of international diplomacy, ASEAN cooperation has enabled the members to sustain a bargaining position which it would forfeit if it were to act separately.

He said the relations among the six countries have developed to a point that they can rise above such traditional conflicts such as in Sabah. "ASEAN will be able to continue to do this—to manage or resolve conflicts among us, with or without Kampuchea," Sukhumphan said.

Asked whether the closer ASEAN cooperation would result in the formation of a military alliance, the young advisor said there should not be "quantitative change" in military cooperation among ASEAN, though there might be incremental changes.

"ASEAN should not become a military pact or alliance because we can polarize the region. We want to heal the conflicts, the wounds of war."

But there are some areas in defence cooperation that ASEAN members can help one another. He said that if Singapore has an early warning system, then Singapore could share its information with Thailand's air force, which in turn, would greatly aid its security.

"Greater cooperation in patrolling ASEAN's coastlines and joint manufacture of weapons should be done. These actions represent incremental changes," Sukhumphan said.

### Vietnam

#### NHAN DAN Article Analyzes U.S. Election

BK2308104588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1430 GMT 20 Aug 88

[Le Ba Thuyen article in "recent issue" of NHAN DAN: "The Race to the White House Enters a Crucial Stage"]

[Text] The Republican Party convention closed in New Orleans on 18 August after approving a ticket comprising incumbent Vice President Bush and Senator Quayle of Indiana as Republican presidential and vice presidential candidates in the November 1988 general election. Earlier, the Democratic Party convention, held in Atlanta in July, appointed Massachusetts Governor Dukakis and Texas Senator Bentsen as Democratic runners for the presidency and vice presidency respectively. The U.S. presidential election campaign has thus ended its first stage—that of intraparty primaries that took place from February to mid-August this year—and has shifted to its second stage—that of the formal contest between the two biggest bourgeois parties—which will last from now until 8 November 1988.

Running in his capacity as an incumbent leader extolled by President Reagan as the best vice president in American history, wielding considerable power that may be used to manipulate the administrative apparatus for self-publicity, and having at his disposal a campaign fund 50 percent larger than his Democratic rival's—these are the advantages Bush enjoys over Dukakis. Mr Bush cleverly capitalized on a number of results of the Reagan administration's economic policy—such as its relatively steady economic restructuring and development—and exploited the signing of the U.S.-Soviet treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range missiles, the INF treaty, to portray himself as a clear-sighted and practical man in an effort to win over large

numbers of voters. At the same time, he declared continued support for U.S. rearmament and the SDI Star Wars program, to secure the backing of the powerful military-industrial complex.

However, Bush and the Republican Party are encountering great difficulties that their rivals will not fail to exploit. Just as in previous elections, this year U.S. voters are paying special attention to domestic socioeconomic issues, because these questions are closely related to their daily lives. In its 30,000-word platform, the Republican Party still advocates the continuation of Reaganomics, calls for a strong U.S. national defense, and supports the U.S. militarization and SDI programs. Meanwhile, the broad masses of U.S. voters have realized ever more clearly that Reaganomics is a double-edged sword. Under this policy, to secure sufficient capital for achieving economic restructuring and development, the Reagan administration advocates seeking loans at home and abroad, turning the United States—the world's biggest creditor when Mr Reagan first entered the White House—into the world's biggest debtor. As Reagan prepares to leave the White House, U.S. foreign debts have shot up to \$600 billion.

In addition to these great difficulties, Bush is also regarded as a man who is too closely identified with Reagan's policies over the past 8 years, who plays only a vacuous role in the White House, and who is suspected by public opinion of involvement in a number of scandals—especially the Iran-Contraagate affair. Being a former director of the CIA is also considered a liability for Bush, because many U.S. voters loath this notoriously scheming organization. Recently, Bush tried to distance himself a little from Reagan by fashioning a seven-point framework for the formulation of a U.S. policy for the next decade, in the hope of making voters see him not as a shadow of Reagan but as a man with an independent stance.

Exploiting the socioeconomic difficulties and shortcomings of the Republican administration over the past 8 years, the Democratic Party put forth a platform advocating the restoration of potentials and the revival of hope. This 4,500-word document, the shortest electoral platform in the past half century, calls for a complete change from the Reagan administration's moribund economy, makeshift policies, financial irresponsibility, and use of economic violence against the poor and working people.

Dukakis' promise to set aside more money for social welfare projects than for military spending has won the support of many voters. In foreign affairs, the Democratic stand differs somewhat from the Republican platform in some specific issues, but both parties have no choice but to follow the current trend for detente in the world by advocating a reduction of overseas military

commitments, strategic disarmament through negotiations, and settlement of global and regional issues. However, they still maintain the outdated formula of negotiating from a position of strength and standing ready to use force when necessary to carry out major U.S. security commitments. Generally speaking, both parties' platforms do not prescribe any miraculous cure for the chronic ailments of the United States and the disastrous effects of Reaganomics.

The Democratic Party's selection of Massachusetts Governor Dukakis as its presidential candidate shows that the middle-aged generation's pragmatic tendency has gained the upper hand in the Democratic ranks. Dukakis belongs to the capitalist coterie of the American Northeast—the cradle of liberals in the early sixties, the time of John Kennedy—and represents the realistic 40-year-old generation that entered politics at the time the United States suffered its historic defeat in the war of aggression against Vietnam.

A two-time governor of one of the most economically prosperous states, Dukakis is regarded as an extraordinarily talented intellect and a capable manager, representing the new middle class who want to see reforms that accord with their interests and those of many other classes in America. Dukakis' choice of Senator Bentsen from the southern state of Texas as his running mate is considered a smart move, a marriage between the liberals and conservatives in the Democratic Party, and a close geopolitical coordination between the North and South. In so doing, Dukakis hopes to counterattack Bush in the Southern states, the incumbent vice president's traditional power base. He has also won the support of black civil rights leader Jackson—who played a prominent role in the recent primaries—and through Jackson, the backing of the black community—which accounts for 12 percent of the total American population—and a large mass of white voters comprising workers, ranch owners, and the middle class.

Many have said that they will vote for Dukakis and the Democratic Party for the sole reason of their disappointment with Bush and the Republican Party. But numerous conservative, warmongering forces in America still want to throw their weight behind Reagan's policy—of which Bush is the heir—and root for another Republican administration.

Neither contender in this presidential race holds a clear edge over his rival, and the outcome may be very close. But no matter who wins the White House—whether he is the man of the elephant or the donkey party—he will have to cope with enormous difficulties left behind by the Reagan administration's policies. This is a heavy task that many believe the next president can hardly tackle during his term of office.

**PRK Achievements Since 'Liberation' Viewed**  
*BK2308151988 Hanoi International Service*  
*in English 1000 GMT 23 Aug 88*

["Report on the achievements of the Kampuchean people since liberation"]

[Text] Foreign newsmen who have visited Kampuchea since its liberation all used the word "wonderful" to describe the rebirth of that country. It does not mean that Kampuchea is already powerful and prosperous. Numerous difficulties and hardships still lie ahead, but what has been achieved by the Kampuchean people since liberation is really wonderful as compared with conditions under the Pol Pot regime.

It is still fresh in people's mind that in only 4 years in power, the Pol Pot clique turned Kampuchea into a giant hell on earth, massacred more than 3 million Kampuchians, destroyed all technical establishments and the national economy and natural resources. Agricultural production in particular declined drastically. The Kampuchean people are now embarking on the 5-year economic program, 1986-90, to restore and boost socioeconomic development with four targets: food, rubber, wood, and aquatic products. At present, the per capita food output in Kampuchea reaches 300 kg. Since early August, Kampuchean farmers have put 570,000 hectares of land under monsoon-season rice, the major food crop in the year, 260,000 hectares more than in the same season last year. In 1988, Kampuchea produced 25,000 tonnes of crepe and extracted 160,000 cubic meters of timber, a 30 percent increase over 1986. In the 1987-88 fishing season, Kampuchean fishermen caught nearly 70,000 tonnes, 10,000 tonnes more than last year.

Together with these economic achievements, the PRK has won many successes in political, military, and diplomatic fields. In 1981, Kampuchea conducted free and democratic elections to perfect the administration. The victory in the 1984-85 dry season of the Kampuchean Army with the help of Vietnamese Army volunteers partly foiled the hostile forces' attempt to turn the tide in the country. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army has rapidly grown up, with many regular army brigades and a number of units of regional army and self-defense forces in various localities.

This growth has made possible several partial withdrawals of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea since 1982. On 30 June, the command of the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Kampuchea also left for home. This event, together with the recent seventh partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea with 50,000 troops, demonstrates the goodwill of the SRV and the PRK in promoting the process of finding political solution to the Kampuchea issue. On this occasion, President Heng Samrin said: The Kampuchean People's Armed Forces, with the support of the people, are capable of defending the revolutionary gains.



With its foreign policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation, the PRK has seen its prestige rising in the international arena. By now, it has established relations with 40 countries and movements for national liberation. The results of the Jakarta Informal Meeting in late July help enhance the international role and position of the PRK. The seven-point position advanced by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen on 25 July at this meeting has won worldwide support and approval. The international conference on national reconciliation in Kampuchea and dialogue and cooperation in Southeast Asia held in Phnom Penh in early August issued a communique totally supporting Kampuchea's seven-point position. Following the Jakarta informal meeting, the world public has acknowledged Kampuchea's goodwill in seeking a political solution to the Kampuchea issue. From these achievements, Kampuchea is steadily moving forward. That is an undeniable fact.

**Party-State Delegation Completes Visit to Congo**  
*BK2308160388 Hanoi VNA in English*  
1532 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23—Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Nguyen Viet Dung, general secretary of the State Council and special envoy of the council's president, attended the celebrations of the 25th revolution day of the People's Republic of the Congo held from August 13-15.

The delegation was received by Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Congolese Party of Labour and president of the Republic. Vietnamese Ambassador to Congo Bui Van Thanh was also present at the reception.

Nguyen Viet Dung conveyed to the Congolese president a letter from State Council President Vo Chi Cong, which affirmed Vietnam's solidarity and friendship with the Congolese people and conveyed warm greetings from the Vietnamese party and state leaders to their Congolese counterparts. He reported to the Congolese president on Vietnam's situation and its foreign policy at present.

President Denis Sassou-Nguesso asked the delegation to convey his thanks to the Vietnamese party and state leaders for sending a delegation to attend the celebrations of Congo's independence day, describing this as a fine expression of the traditional friendship and solidarity between the two peoples.

He recalled the active mutual support shared by the two peoples in their common revolutionary struggle, and expressed his gratitude to the Vietnamese party, Government and people for sending industrious and qualified experts to Congo.

The president said: "We fully support the Vietnamese party and state's political line and Vietnam's efforts for peace and for strengthening the forces of socialism. We also favour the improvement of relations between Vietnam and China".

The delegation attended the festivities in Brazzaville and granted an interview to Congolese television on the "three glorious days" of the Congolese revolution and on the solidarity between the two peoples.

It left Brazzaville for home on August 19.

**Do Muoi Sends Message of Sympathy to India**  
*BK2308153888 Hanoi VNA in English*  
1530 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23—Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today extended his deep sympathy to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi over the extensive material and human losses caused by a powerful earthquake in Bihar State and its vicinity.

In his message, Chairman Do Muoi also expressed his hope that with the care and timely relief measures taken by the Indian prime minister and his government, the people in the affected region will soon overcome all difficulties in bringing their life and production back to normal.

**Press Draft Law Made Public for Discussion**  
*BK2308161888 Hanoi VNA in English*  
1523 GMT 23 Aug 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 23 Aug—A press conference was jointly sponsored here this morning by the Ministry of Information and the Secretariat of the Vietnam Journalists' Association (V.J.A) to make public a draft law of the press.

Among those present were Tran Hoan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of information; Hong Chuong, president of the V.J.A; and representatives of the party's Commission for Education and Training and of the Mass Media.

Phan Quang, director of the "Voice of Vietnam" Radio and head of the Board for Drafting the Law of the Press, spoke of the necessity to promulgate a law of the press in the present revolutionary situation. He presented the content of the draft, the fourth one made so far, so that mediemen may discuss and complement it before submitting it to the National Assembly and the State Council for approval.

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